The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3050. NEW-YORK, MONDAY JULY 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Washington and Vicinity.

An Advance of the National Forces Again Talked of.

How They will Celebrate the Glorious Fourth.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH WITH REBEL SCOUTS.

The Movements and Intentions of Beauregard.

He Still Intends to March on the Capital.

Preparations for the Meeting of Congress.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Forward Movement at Fortress Monroe.

Affairs in Maryland and Western Virginia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 30.

The military element is being superseded to a large extent by the civil. Members of Congress are arriving in great numbers, and in their retinues bring a host of aspirants for positions in the House.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The contest for the Speakership is becoming animated. Divested of the attendant Clerkship, it seems probable that GROW would be the successful candidate for the Speaker's Chair; but that would rule out FORNEY for Clerk, and Mr. F. don't like that—consequently, all the strength he can handle will be given to Col. BLAIR, or to Mr. COLFAX. Col. BLAIR arrived this morning with his family.

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

There is little doubt that the Senate will elect a new Clerk in place of DICKENS. The latter is notoriously incompetent, and as notoriously hostile to the present Government. His removal is a political and patriotic necessity.

BEAUREGARD AND HIS INTENTIONS.

The last time I heard from BEAUREGARD, he stated publicly to his troops that they should be in Alexandria last night. Gen. SCOTT "don't see it."

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

I am convinced that a forward movement will be made by our troops on the Virginia side in a very short time. I shall not be surprised, indeed, if the Fourth of July is celebrated by driving in the rebel pickets, and clearing out the country to and including Fairfax Court-house.

A CULINARY BUREAU.

The troops and the country will be glad to know that the Government, through the intervention of the Sanitary Commission, has determined to attempt a reformation of the culinary department of the Army. Mr. J. M. SANDERSON, late of the New-York Hotel, has undertaken the charge of this important branch. He will make his first reform in the cooking establishment of the Onondaga Regiment. Mr. SANDERSON is to be chief of a bureau in the Commissaries' Department. He will do more than any other man to save the country.

GEN. MCDOWELL NOT SUPERSEDED.

The announcement that Gen. MCDOWELL was to be superseded by Maj.-Gen. DIX is authoritatively contradicted, very much to the gratification of the troops in the Eastern Department of Virginia.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

At Fort Runyon, this side of Alexandria, are located in camp the four New-Jersey regiments who arrived previous to yesterday. They have been hard at work in the past few weeks, throwing up their extended intrenchments, mounted by over twenty heavy guns from the Navy yard here, and all are finished most thoroughly, with a view to security and protection. The works at Fort Runyon have been erected under the supervision of Maj. BARNARD, and Lieuts. ROBERT and PRIME, of the United States Engineer Corps.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S INTRENCHMENTS.

Col. CORCORAN'S New York Irish Regiment have about finished their extensive fortifications, which are already heavily mounted, also.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The rapid additions recently made to the numerical strength of our forces in this vicinity has increased the number of encampments around the surrounding country, until the entire area for several miles about Washington is dotted by clusters of white tents in every direction.

A DESERVED PROMOTION.

JOHN WILLIAMS, who behaved so bravely in the last skirmish at Mathias Point, who carried the American flag out of the fight in safety, though it was completely riddled with bullets, as he went, has been promoted to the post of Master's Mate for his gallant conduct.

The First Minnesotians, who arrived here a day or two since, are encamped upon the East Capitol Grounds.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The summary action of Gen. BANKS at Baltimore has had the effect of reviving a rumor current ten days since, that a sudden rising of the mob in that city had been in contemplation, for the purpose of seizing the railway thence to this city, and, also, from Annapolis to Washington.

DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

The Fourth battalion of District volunteers are now encamped and fortified upon the heights overlooking Chain Bridge. They are under the command of Col. TOWERS, and have three heavy cannon pointing across the river.

REBEL PROMOTIONS.

From Nashville to-day we have the report that Cols. MACGRUDER and HARDEE have received commissioners in the Confederate Army as Major Generals. The councils of that city have appropriated $750,000 for a residence for President DAVIS, as an inducement for him to make that place his capitol. A Massachusetts man, Superintendent of the Public Schools, is too liberal for that ilk, and he has been notified to leave.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

An advertisement has appeared reopening the Confederate loan, two-thirds of which has only yet been taken, of the originally proposed fifteen millions.

WHAT A LADY REPORTS.

A lady arrived here last night from Richmond. She prepared to leave Virginia several days since, but from her well-known intimate relations to leading Union men in Virginia, was flatly refused the courtesy of a pass from JEFF. DAVIS. A subsequent application to BEAUREGARD met with a similar refusal. She escaped, however, and upon reaching the bank of the Potomac several miles above Washington, procured the services of a boatman, who brought her down the river during the night, and she reached town in safety. She informs me that scattered along the route from Richmond to Manassas, add tdence to Fairfax Court-house, the Confederates have a large body of troops. Gen. BEAUREGARD openly declares his intention move towards Washington, and hopes yet to be able to take it. His plan is—so this authority avers—to get as near our Arlington outposts as possible, with his main force, and to shell the city. Thence, meantime he designs to push his column on, to engage our forces, and carry such points as he is able to conquer, and with a reserve march finally upon the Capitol. She adds that Gen. BEAUREGARD, through his emissaries, who are constantly coming to and going from this city, is thoroughly informed of all the movements of the National forces, and knows how many men we have, and the character of all our positions and defences on the other side of the river.

HOW INFORMATION IS CONVEYED.

The wife of a former clerk of prominence in the Post-office Department here is the heroine of quite a story. Her husband resigned a few weeks after the inauguration of President LINCOLN, and now holds a commission as one of the Assistant Postmasters-General of the Rebel Government. He left town, and his wife remained behind until about two weeks since, when she prepared to follow him. She procured passes, and knowing that her effects would be searched, she provided for this. Her trunks were examined. All was right, and she departed for Dixie's land; but, sewed within the folds of her under dress, she carried with her numerous dispatches, letters and drawings of our fortifications and positions, which, of course, she succeeded in delivering to the rebel authorities without trouble. Her friends here boast of this performance; and there are still left in Washington scores of females of like stamp, who are ready to decamp, in a similar way, and for similar purposes, who delight in thus furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED.

The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. THOS. CASS, from Boston, arrived last night by steamer, and have gone into quarters temporarily at the Navy Yard. They started for Fortress Monroe, but came up the river without landing there.

The Thirtieth New-York Regiment, from Albany, arrived also during last night.

Another regiment from the North, the Fifth New-Jersey, came up from the dépôt at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Fifteenth New-York Regiment came into town to-night, at seven o'clock. This regiment is about one thousand strong, and looked in fine condition.

Col. DAVIES' and Col. FRISBY'S Regiments, from Albany, arrived to-day.

Two or three other regiments are near by, and are expected in town before morning.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

The three Connecticut regiments are now the Advance Guard in Virginia, and are encamped near Oak Hill, about six miles this side of Fairfax Court-house. Col. TERRY, of the First, has been very ill from an attack of erysipelas, but is now able to take his saddle again.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

Two hundred and twenty-five patients in all are reported to-day in the military hospitals, most of whom are convalescent; none dangerously sick.

MARCHING ORDERS.

Col. CAKE'S Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment received marching orders yesterday, and moved over into Virginia with wagons, tents, etc.

PRISONERS IN THE CITY JAIL.

Udwards of one hundred prisoners were in the city jail here last night, awaiting trial, most of them for alleged political offences against the United States Government.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

A skirmish occurred last night near Alexandria between the picket guard of the First Michigan Regiment and a gang of rebel scouts, during which one of our men was killed and one wounded. Two of the Secessionists were killed outright, and two wounded. The three dead bodies were taken into the camp of the Michigan Regiment. There were about twenty of the rebels together, and the attack is said to have been made from ambush upon our men.

VISITORS.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN and Miss STEBBINS, the sculptress, are among the visitors in the city.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

The expeditions which are almost daily made down the river for the suppression of batteries, and the dispersion of the rebels engaged in their construction, are made up from the New-York Seventy-first Regiment. They are, in fact, performing marine service.

DRUMMER DROWNED.

A drummer belonging to the New-York Nineteenth Cayuga Regiment, whose name I did not learn, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Rock Creek. He was from Rochester, New-York. This is the first death that has occurred in the regiment. The funeral ceremonies were held on the camp ground to-day.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

A number of the soldiers who have lately received their pay are disorderly, and some disgraceful scenes of drunkenness have occurred in the streets. It is creditable to the discipline of the New-York regiments, that none of their men were engaged in these disgraceful scenes. They are doubtless in a great degree attributable to the carelessness of the officers, in allowing so many to leave camp in company on visits to the city. Such a party of comrades generally fall into drinking, and almost as a matter of course into a row.

REVIEWS.

To-morrow, the Minnesota First and the Vermont Second Regiments, the first which have arrived from these States, are to be reviewed by the President and Gen. SCOTT. There are two ladies, wives of officers, accompanying the Minnesota Regiment.

Prof. ISAAC JACKSON, of Union College, is here with the Eighteenth New-York Regiment, of which his son is Colonel, and has been indefatigable in rendering them aid and comfort.

COLDER WEATHER.

There has been a sudden change in the temperature to-day, the thermometer having fallen thirty degrees.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message will be bold and uncompromising, advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war. Without entering minutely into details, it will be specific as to great measures and distinct as regards public policy.

Col. BUTTERFIELD, of the Twelfth Regiment, has gone to New-York to report for duty as Lieutenant-Colonel of the new Army Regiment, to which he has been assigned.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

It is a gratifying evidence of the good health of the troops, and of the efficient sanitary regulations which have been adopted, that many Regiments had three or four sick men, and some not even one, in the hospital, and this in the midst of Summer, in a climate to which all o them are unaccustomed. Army medical men consider four per cent. about the average ratio of sick to well, when an army is on active duty—that is about thirty-two men in a regiment. The number of cases here falls much short of this, showing the condition of the army to be one of unusual good health.

Among the recent arrivals in the city is Gen. D. W. C. CLARK, of Vermont, who is conceded to have the inside track for Secretary of the Senate.

The *Tribune's* compromise scheme having failed, and Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS being returned *non est inventus*, one or two men, editors of that sheet, are expected here to claim the reward of their herculean labors for the past week, in the shape of "lucrative" appointments abroad. Considerable curiosity is manifested here as to the character of the next startling news from the seat of war, *vid* the New-York *Tribune*.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 30.

The New-York Fifteenth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second Regiments arrived here to-day. All are temporarily quartered in the city.

The Government can now concentrate 70,000 men in this vicinity in about three hours.

The Reporter for the Associated Press received by special messenger from Alexandria to-day the following intelligence:

This morning at daybreak, fourteen Confederate scouts attacked three pickets of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, belonging to Company E, Capt. AMES, stationed on Shuter's Hill, Virginia, four miles from Alexandria, wounding LEWELLAN RUMOR, of Blue Bell, and killing THOS. MURRAY, of Norristown. The pickets returned the fire, killing two confederates and wounding a third. One of the slain was a sergeant of the "Letcher Guard." The enemy beat a hasty retreat.

The firing having been heard by the National troops, a detachment of Zouaves and another of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment reinforced the pickets, and followed in the trail of the enemy for some distance, finding four rifles and three revolvers, which the latter threw away in their hasty flight. One of the revolvers, very valuable, was marked with the name of JOHN JOHNSON, a farmer living in that vicinity, who is a noted Secessionist. The Pennsylvanians behaved with great spirit and with the coolness of veterans, boldly holding their position, though wounded, in the hope of being reinforced.

The body of MURRAY was brought to Washington, this afternoon, and will be forwarded to Norristown.

The National troops express themselves sadly disappointed at not taking or killing JOHNSON, as he has been a very troublesome man to the Unionists, by reason of his thorough knowledge of the localities thereabouts.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON has just procured from AMES A. LAWRENCE, of Boston, the original forged letters purporting to be from him to the latter. One, dated May 15, asks: "What assurance can I have from you and your people of material aid in the way of money and arms, in assisting my people to resist the damnable treason of the South, etc," and the other, dated June 6, says, "the thousand dollars draft which was actually sent by LAWRENCE cannot be used," therefore the writer requests LAWRENCE to send five or ten thousand dollars in New-England bills. LAWRENCE, however, made no response, having, probably, if for no other reason, seen an article in the Richmond *Inquirer*, charging JOHNSON with treachery on the strength of these letters.

Mr. JOHNSON has prepared a statement—not to defend himself against the malicious allegation, but to expose the baseness of the forgery, which was evidently intended to injure him and the Unionists of Tennessee.

The Fifteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers Col. J. MCLEAN MURPHY, arrived this evening, numbering about 900 men, and without a deserter. They are a fine body of men, mostly mechanics; with the engineering qualities and experience of the Colonel, its specific work and field of labor are probably already determined for this vicinity. The physical development of these men and their varied talent give reason to believe that the aspiration and hopes of Col. MURPHY will be fully realized.

AN EXPLANATION FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

In a letter from Washington, signed "Observer," which appears in your paper of yesterday, there is an error it is my duty to correct, and an insinuation I desire to repel.

It is stated that I complain that my letters from the South have been "tampered with." I have never said so. Such a complaint would be a calumny on my part, for, owing to the disturbed state of the postal communications, I never dispatched a single letter by the mail, but used the express and such private opportunities as offered.

During the six or seven weeks I passed in the South, I scarcely saw a Northern paper, and on my arrival at Cairo, I was shown a fragment of one of my letters in an American journal, whereupon I remarked to a friend, "This is only a part of the letter." A gentleman who was standing near was good enough to offer me some compliments, to which I observed that so far I had only seen small portions or mutilated bits of my correspondence in the papers, and I further observed, referring, of course, to the state of the country, that I had not received my letters in the South, and that my communications had been cut off.

When I saw a misrepresentation or misconception of my remarks telegraphed to one of the Illinois newspapers, I thought it would be sufficient to set the matter right in the journal to which alone I am accountable, but the reiteration of the error in your widely-circulating and respectable paper makes it incumbent on me to assure you I never made any such statements as those attributed to me in reference to my correspondence from the Southern States, and indeed I am bound to add that I received from the Provisional Government, from its officers, from the people, and from the Press of the South, nothing but hospitable acts and expressions, and all the civilities and courtesies they could render.

It is insinuated that my reticence towards the officers in command at Pickens and Pensacola, respecting the condition of each other's works, which I found it expedient to mention—was a sham and a mockery, inasmuch as their secrets were to be proclaimed in a few weeks through the columns of an English paper. My character might be a sufficient guarantee that I did not make that observation in any spirit of self-laudation, and I might treat such an insinuation as I have done others, equally unmerited and unfounded, with a silence it is unnecessary to qualify. When Gen. BRAGG or Col. BROWN accuse me of breach of faith, I may stand on my defence. But that I venture to say will never be done by either of these officers, or by any of the authorities on either side of this unhappy civil war, for to each and all of them, and particularly to Gen. BRAGG and Col. BROWN, I distinctly announced that, whilst my lips should be sealed in this country in reference to any information they might think proper to communicate, they must expect to see it all come back in due course of post in the columns of the *Times*. I deem this statement due to myself, in consideration of the standing of the journal which I address, and in which the uncontradicted circulation of the remarks alluded to might have an effect which would certainly never be produced by their appearance in other quarters.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your ob't humble serv't,
W. H. RUSSELL.

CLIFTON, Niagara, June 29.

I may say, "*arbiter*," that by a curious misprint in one of my recent letters, copied into your paper, I am made to say Gen. BRAGG had only ten guns at Pensacola. What I wrote was that his guns, instead of being counted by "hundreds," should be counted by "tens."

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 30.

The city continues remarkably quiet. There is no change in the Police affairs.

An organization, called the "Union Relief Committee," has been inaugurated here, for the purpose of extending aid and hospitalities to troops *en route*, and relieving the wants of families of volunteers who have enlisted in the National Army from this city.

A Home Guard is about to be organized in this city, composed of 150 men from each ward, fully armed and equipped in the best manner.

The Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Thirty-third New-York Regiments have passed through here to-day.

Private SAWIN, of Capt. COOK'S Boston Light Artillery, accidentally shot himself on Saturday. He died immediately. His body was sent North this evening.

REPORTS FROM GRAFTON.

GRAFTON, Saturday, June 29.

Major-General MCCLELLAND and staff have gone to Clarksboro. Gen. MORRIS is in command at Phillippa. The forces here and there stationed along the railroad from Parkersburgh and Wheeling to Piedmont, are placed under command of Gen. HILL.

Col. PHELPS, Paymaster-General of Ohio, arrived here to-day, and will begin paying off the Ohio troops to-morrow.

COL. BERDAN'S REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 30.

Col. BERDAN is now in the city, for the purpose of obtaining consent of the State Military Board for the organization of the company from this State for the Regiment of Sharpshooters desired by the General Government. The Board will meet to-morrow. If a quorum is in attendance, there is but little doubt entertained of their consent to arm the company, as other States have done.

Candidates for the company are subjected to a severe test as to skill with the rifle. The three accepted from Albany are STEPHEN MARTIN, JOHN WILSON and JOHN H. CLARK. In a trial yesterday at one-eighth mile distance, ten consecutive shots each, they averaged as follows: MARTIN, 2¾ inches; WILSON, 3 inches, and CLARK 3¼ inches from the centre.

They are appointed by Col. BERDAN a Committee to examine candidates from Schenectady, Troy and Hudson. The candidates are to bring their own weapons, and the test is to be two hundred yards, ten shots, to average five inches from the centre of the target to the centre of the ball.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steam transport *City of New-York*, Capt. MAY, sailed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Fort Pickens. She carries coal and the United States mails.

The steam transport *Chesapeake* was, on Saturday evening, taken on the dry-dock for repairs.

The steam transport *Parkersburg*, which arrived a few days since with a broken shaft, is now receiving a new one, and will be ready in a few days. It is said that she will take another cargo of live stock for Fort Pickens.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

The Arrest of Col. W. H. Allen—Charges of Depredation Against our Troops—Affairs at Baltimore.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, P. M., June 28, 1861

I arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock. The trip from Baltimore, down the Chesapeake, is very pleasant. The *Adelaide*, the steamer which came down last night, is one of the two which are run regularly by the Government, mainly for the conveyance of the mail and of stores for the garrison and troops at Fort Monroe. She is an excellent boat, having capital accommodations, courteous and accommodating officers, and everything requisite to make a trip down the bay, on so balmy and breezy a night as the last, exceedingly delightful. I woke this morning at 5 o'clock, just as we had Old Point and the Rip Raps in plain sight ahead of us. The fort lay on the horizon like a plain stone building, while the Rip Raps, a little to the left, looked like the heaped-up ruin of some old fortress, instead of the beginning of a new one that will never be erected.

We landed under *surveillance*. The recent order of Gen. BUTLER, a very just and proper one, has very considerably thinned the number of visitors to the seat of war, and we had not more than a dozen passengers on board. Among them was Col. BUTLER, brother of the General, who went to Washington last week to get orders for the purchase of horses, without which not a single step can be made in advance, simply because the forces here are entirely destitute of the means of transportation. He got orders and succeeded in buying 135 very good horses, mainly in Baldmore, whereupon the Government immediately sent up and took 100 of them for the artillery service at Washington. This was pretty sharp practice, and gives rise to some sharp comment on the inability of the authorities at the Capital to see anything but Washington worthy of a moment's thought in connection with the present war. Col. BUTLER was taken ill with bilious fever at Baltimore, and was obliged to remain there several days. He is still unable to attend to business.

The main point of interest here to-day is the arrest of Col. ALLEN, of our New-York regiment. I happened to be at Gen. BUTLER'S head-quarters when the arrival of Col. ALLEN was announced. He was asked to walk in, and received a courteous greeting from the General, who had ordered his arrest. He was told that on making proper written application, he would receive such indulgence in regard to quarters as the rules of war would permit. He made the application accordingly, and was told what freedom of movement he could enjoy. The arrest is a matter of a good deal of importance, and will give rise to considerable comment, without doubt. The general feeling here is that it is a just and deserved exercise of authority, and that if properly followed up, it will tend to check some very serious abuses which have crept into our service, and which tend very seriously to injure the Union cause.

I understand that the charges against Col. ALLEN embrace several offences. He is accused, in the first place, of going beyond the line of our pickets with men of his command, which is in direct violation of military law. His men, moreover, have been guilty, at various times, of very serious violations of private rights, in committing depredations upon private property, and in offering serious insults to persons who had in no way subjected themselves to our hostility. Yesterday, or day before, he is accused of having seized six persons, and brought them into camp as prisoners, in spite of the fact that *three* of them exhibited permits to remain on their farm, signed by Gen. BUTLER, and the other three exhibited similar passes, signed by Col. ALLEN himself! This violation of a permit is in itself a very serious violation of military law. Col. ALLEN'S excuse is, that these six men were at work for a Secessionist, and were about to harvest a splendid field of wheat, of which the alleged Secessionist (a widow) was the owner. It is further charged, that after making the arrest, he ordered the wheat field to be set on fire, and it was utterly destroyed. Such an act of vandalism as this, certainly deserves the severest punishment. ALLEN alleges, however, that he did not order the burning, but that it was done by the negroes, and that he had, moreover, been told by them that the six men whom he arrested were not engaged in harvesting, but were intending to steal horses in his camp. He declares his ability to refute all the charges that are brought against him, and attributes the arrest to the malice of his enemies.

I am bound in justice to say that the most serious and apparently well-founded complaints are made against our troops of depredations upon private property. The men of Col. ALLEN'S regiment have been somewhat conspicuous in the alleged offences, though they have by no means been confined to them. Even the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments, staid and law-abiding as they are justly supposed to be, are implicated in some of the most blameworthy of these transactions. Our volunteers seem to have supposed that plunder and general lawlessness were among the ordinary and justifiable incidents of war, and they have not been as effectually restrained in this matter as they should have been by their officers. There seems, indeed, to be on the side of the authorities everywhere, a general reluctance to face the fact that we are at war, and to govern their conduct accordingly. They do not think of enforcing anywhere the stringent regulations of the military code. If men are arrested, it is mainly a matter of form. None as yet have been tried, notwithstanding the many arrests that have been made;—but if trials should be had, and convictions follow, we have nothing in our past experience to justify the belief that merited punishment would follow. One thing is becoming daily more and more evident by our experience in this section,—viz: that unless an army is to degenerate into a mob,—unless everything like discipline is to be abandoned, and the great body of our troops permitted to follow their own inclinations, and make the name of Union men a by-word and reproach, we must have a more rigid and relentless enforcement of the laws than we have had hitherto.

I think that Gen. BUTLER begins to be convinced of this fact, and that he will govern himself accordingly. He has shown by his action at Baltimore that he is not lacking in energy, and that he can be as stern and rigorous in the enforcement of law as the occasion may require. It has been reported, (I know not with how much of truth,) that he was removed from his command in the Department of Annapolis, because he acted with more rapidity and energy than suited the purposes or inclinations of the authorities at Washington. If this be so, he may very reasonably have thought it desirable to relax something of his vigor. But he will speedily find this the extreme on which it is least safe to err. It is of the utmost importance—not only to the success of this campaign, but to the honor of the country, especially of the Northern States, that their troops should not be permitted to disgrace their character by such marauding and outrages as have signalized their conduct since their stay in this vicinity. He must enforce the law. He must protect the lives and property of unoffending residents. He must see to it that no outrage is perpetrated upon either without swift and condign punishment. This is the only way in which he can command the confidence of the Union men of the South, or the respect of those who honor the flag anywhere. I think I can see indications of a conviction on his part, that he has permitted toleration in this matter to go somewhat too far, and that hereafter there will be no impunity for such offences as at once exasperate the South and disgrace the North. It is better that even a *Colonel* should be shot, by way of exemplary punishment, than that the whole army should fall into a state of disorganization and contempt.

I took occasion while in Baltimore yesterday to visit Fort McHenry and pay my respects to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, who has his quarters within that fortress. The city was quite alive with excitement occasioned by the arrest of Marshal KANE, the head of the Police Department, whose complicity with the Secessionists has been notorious for a long time. The arrest ought to have been made weeks ago. It is of the utmost importance to the Government that the head of the Baltimore Police should be a man who will expose, denounce and thwart any movements that may fall within his knowledge, of the enemies of the country. Instead of doing this, KANE was notoriously the confidant and accomplice of the Secessionists of Baltimore. He has repeatedly declared that he would not *do* anything against the Government so long as Maryland remains in the Union. But it is pretty well understood that this is a mere subterfuge,—and that the Maryland Legislature, which is to meet again on the 30th of July, will do everything in their power to "precipitate" Maryland out of the Union, just as several of the other Southern States have been thrown out, without the slightest regard to the will of the people. Any such act, no matter how clearly unconstitutional and invalid it might be, would give the Secessionists of Baltimore an opportunity for a hostile movement. Marshal KANE, as the head of the Police force, would in that case become a very formidable opponent of the Government.

I have reason to believe that his arrest was substantially a precautionary measure, based quite as much upon considerations of this kind, as upon specific acts which constitute the crime of treason. He was taken to Fort McHenry, where he will, for the present, remain in confinement. So far as I could learn, the arrest gave very general satisfaction to the Union men. Gen. BANKS sent 500 troops into the city to effect it, in view of the possibility that the Police force, summoned by the telegraph, might oppose it. The troops marched into town about 4 o'clock, taking the policemen whom they encountered on the way with them, to prevent an alarm, and made the arrest without the slightest difficulty.

Fort McHenry is now in very good condition to resist any assault. When the Baltimore riot occurred, as was very fully explained soon after in a letter from the fort to the TIMES, it was in a very bad condition, and could scarcely have resisted a vigorous assault. It is a small work, of the old style, surrounded by a dry ditch, and scarcely provided with any defences on the landward side, from which, when it was built, an attack was never contemplated. But now, thanks to the energy of Major MORRIS, of the regular army, who has been for some time its commandant, it may defy attack from any quarter. Barricades have been erected to guard the entrance. An abattis of trees, with projecting branches, has been erected around the fort. Several platforms have been extemporized under the curtain originally intended only to shelter infantry. Sand-bag guards have been placed over the door and window of the magazine. Gutters have been provided to roll hand-grenades upon the heads of an assailing force. Fresh guns have been mounted, and I observed that all the mortars and a part of the columbiads on the landward side are kept *loaded*—in preparation for any emergency. Fort McHenry is about two miles from the centre of the city, and it is well understood that it could drop shells, hot or otherwise, into all the houses in the infected district with the utmost ease. I trust the necessity for so doing may never arise; but it is consoling to know that, if it does, it can be promptly met.

Just after we arrived this morning, three Boston steamers came in with a regiment of Massachusetts troops. It is understood they are to go to Washington up the Potomac. It is generally understood here that the Virginia troops are falling back from Manassas upon Richmond. If this is so, it is thought that sending some more troops here would not be amiss.

To-morrow morning three of the regiments are to be moved from their present positions across the creek to the neighborhood of Hampton. This change is intended to give our troops command of the road to Newport's News, which they have not at present. No opposition is anticipated.

I have been here so short a time that I have very little to communicate. In my next I trust I shall write with a more thorough knowledge of the condition of affairs here. Yours truly,

H. J. R.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 29, *Via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 30.

The Third Massachusetts Regiment will move from the fortress early to-morrow to a strong position beyond Hampton and near Newmarket Bridge, where it will be joined by the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment from Newport News.

Col. ALLEN'S Regiment goes to Newport News. The incessant rain has prevented these movements to-day.

Col. ALLEN was placed under arrest yesterday morning for disregarding the safeguard issued by Gen. BUTLER. He is at large on parole.

Col. WM. CARY JONES, of Hampton, has again been arrested, probably on account of a letter found on board of the schooner *Tropic Wind*, implicating several noted individuals.

A vessel was taken to Washington some time since as a prize, but on being permitted to depart ran up the Rappahannock, and was to-day brought into port.

Among the numerous visitors to Old Point to-day, is Senator MCDOUGALL, of California.

The *Mount Vernon* brought down important dis-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

WAYS AND MEANS FOR WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following ideas are suggested in consequence of the large requirements of the United States Government for the purpose of suppressing rebellion: The propositions to borrow money in the usual way, or by means of the plan styled "National Loan," I consider futile, in the present distracted state of the country, and will end in greatly depreciating the value of the stock. Congress may authorize a loan of fifty, one hundred or two hundred millions, to be advertised and offered for from time to time as required, in the ordinary way The difficulty of determining what each successive loan (or application) may bring, is of great moment with capitalists, and beyond a certain extent they cannot go with any safety to themselves. The applications for the last loan were expected to amount to thirty millions, from the patriotic people of the North, whereas the offerings fell short of the amount of the loan. The City of New-York alone proposed for over two-thirds of the whole. Had the Government, simultaneously with the call for 75,000 troops on the fall of Sumter, asked for a subscription to a loan of one hundred millions, it could have been had without difficulty. Too much time has how elapsed for reflection.

As to a "National loan" in small sums, &c., it will be found that the farmers and money-savers of this country are quite a different class from those of Europe. In France, entire confidence is placed in the man who rules. Here, they distrust men in power, although they may have a certain degree of confidence in the heads of the Government, but the natural feeling is that of distrust as well as desire of gain; if there is a prospect of gain, their distrust abates, but not otherwise. They calculate the profit and loss with even more cautiousness than our bankers and capitalists. The same fear of depreciation attaches itself to a loan of this kind as to the other loan. It is a mistake to suppose that our farmers are rich in money; they have property, convertible in a day of prosperity, but inconvertible in time of war.

Taxation is suggested as another source. Taxation to pay interest on loans, or to pay ordinary expenses of Government might answer; but to take the place of loans, never. Collection would be slow and uncertain. Money is wanted now. Every individual of the North would be subjected to an annual tax of $15. The taxes of New-York City are now about $13 per head, and are considered very oppressive. To have them increased to $28 per head could not be borne. One-third, at least, if not one-half, could not be collected. The West is totally unable to bear any burden of this sort. What then will answer? The financial reports of 1860 represent the Northern Banks as having a discount line of $506,000,000, and a circulation of $125,000,000. By the prostration of trade the discount line will in the course of the ensuing year be reduced to say $350,000,000. The circulation may be also reduced, owing to the situation of the Western Banks, fifty to seventy-five millions. Therefore, an opening will be made for Government securities. Yet the difficulties stated will make the banks timid in taking stock in the ordinary way. Treasury notes in the present form, at high rates of interest, pass at fractions only above par. A National Bank could not be established now, and any attempt to do so would be frowned down by the banks of all the large cities. The country wants a sound, reliable currency, and its shape may be that of an investment as well as currency. Congress can borrow money sufficient for a two years' war. Suppose the expense is estimated to be five hundred million dollars.

Let Congress authorize the raising of money in the following form: For war purposes and internal improvements, twenty or thirty millions in 20 years' stock, interest at 7 per cent., to be retained in coin as a specie basis. Four hundred and seventy millions in Treasury notes of five dollars and upwards, redeemable at pleasure, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; payable yearly, on presentation of certificate at certain banks located in all the principal cities of the Union; convertible into stock having twenty years to run from the passage of the act, at the option of any holder of $500 and upwards, (when the interest is paid, the payment to be stamped on the back of the note,) and to facilitate their use as currency, *custom* can establish that periods of three months only shall draw interest. Coin to be demanded for them only at the offices of the *Sub-Treasuries*, and from thence to be reissued. and to be used by Government in payment of *every due* or purchase whatsoever. Or, two hundred millions in notes, three hundred millions in stock, to be issued at par only. Fear impels the demand for coin; *confidence* that it can *be had* withdraws the demand.

Confidence will thus be established in their value. But little demand would be made for coin. A similar character to that of a national bank-note issue being given to them, will establish their value as a currency, while the rate of interest induces accumulation in the hands of every class of money-savers, rich and poor. Every one knows his investment is made at as low a rate as his neighbor's. Competition to furnish supplies, and the rate of interest, would prevent depreciation in the hands of contractors. For the bank, the Treasury note performs the double service of circulation and note of discount—drawing interest and filling up the vacuum occasioned by the withdrawal of mercantile paper. The present prospect is that dividends must be suspended by the banks, by the non-employment of their capital. The people would not want gold, so long as we have no foreign debt. The coin now hoarded by the saving poor would be changed for the Treasury note on account of the income. Capitalists would also become the recipients of large amounts in the course of the accumulation of income, and they would hold them with perfect confidence and security. In fact, the Treasury note is *stock* circulating as currency, by the people's approval.

It must be apparent to any one that the Government must and will be maintained at every sacrifice; therefore her credit at home cannot be impeached. Destroy the credit of every State and Bank first. If the Government is destroyed, their destruction is almost certain. Our freedom from a foreign indebtedness gives great strength to a plan of this kind now; if the reverse was the case, it would be doubtful, nor would I advise it.

During the next twelve months but few foreign goods will be wanted; our resources in coin from California and agricultural crops will meet all of our wants for the next two years, without touching our present stock in the North of one hundred and twenty millions metallic currency in the hands of the Banks and the public. The consumption of the *whole country* of foreign goods has of late years been nearly eleven dollars per head, whereas for the ten years prior to 1850 it was only five dollars and forty-two cents. The proportion of imported goods for the North in 1860 was two hundred and ten million dollars; hereafter it need not exceed one hundred million dollars. At the expiration of that period, if not sooner, our Government must have succeeded, and will probably be viewed as infinitely stronger than ever before.

Then there will be no difficulty of disposing of the *converted* notes in Europe. The rate of interest will attract the attention of every one, and in a few years the Treasury note would disappear as a currency; unless it might be considered of advantage to issue all notes of less than $100, without drawing interest. Depositors in our Banks might require interest from the Bank, but the claim would be confined to the large ones.

The substitution of the Treasury note as currency would enable the Bank to withdraw securities from the State Comptroller, which were deposited for their issue. With an equalized currency throughout the country, business would revive. Labor will again be in demand. Let no man be idle. Government must encourage in every way the employment of mechanics and laboring men. Trade and commerce must then become active in spite of war, and with their revival, and an unimpaired credit, no fears need be entertained about future loans. Government would only have to start the operation—confidence of the community being gradually restored, labor would find employment in the natural way. If otherwise, are we to hesitate about one or two hundred millions of dollars, while our *frontier* and *coast* are so exposed.

The mechanic and laborer having only Treasury notes to buy with, the trader and producer will readily take them from their desire to sell. Being redeemable at pleasure, Government can issue stock so fast as par can be realized for it in the usual way of offering, and redeem them. The revival of trade and confidence might enable such a course to be pursued, and therefore one or two hundred millions might answer the purpose. To facilitate their issue, all the large Banks, Banking-houses and merchants might be requested to advertise that they would be taken in the ordinary course of business.

Were it not that the imagination would fancy it another name for a *forced* loan, I would suggest making the Treasury into a *legal tender*, and reserve only a sufficient amount of coin to accommodate the ordinary demands of the public for current purposes; paying, however, due regard to the constitutional obligation respecting *ex post facto laws*. The machinery of Government must not be clogged for *a day*. If our plans are not available—if every successive offering on the market falls in value, forced loans must be submitted to, and in what more delicate shape could they be put than making treasury notes a legal tender. We acknowledge them as a legal tender now—they pass for Government dues as *well as limited currency* of a fluctuating value. The objection to Mr. JEFFERSON'S plan in 1814, when we were heavily in debt to Europe, does not apply to this. Employment in every branch of home industry I conceive to be the great point to accomplish. On that hinges our whole ability to raise money, and to promote to a successful issue the maintenance and integrity of our Government.

The ability of the working classes to consume benefits the producer—whether of agriculture or manufacture—and thus, in turn, every one feels the effect of keeping the wheels of all descriptions of employment in motion.

We feel the effect of what little has already been done in furnishing supplies.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE WAR—ITS CONDUCT AND ITS OBJECTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To defend GEN. SCOTT's position, either as a patriot or a soldier, before the American people, whom he has so faithfully and triumphantly served, in both characters, from boyhood up to the present time, seems very much like a work of supererogation. That any one, not a Secessionist at heart, should undertake to assail General SCOTT in either of these points, betokens a judgment sadly warped by the cowardice of apprehended adversity, or a state of mind arising from some worse moral feature. Of such a cast seems to be the writer on "Gen. SCOTT'S Plan," over the signature of X. Y. Z., in the TIMES of June 29, if any inference is to be drawn from the following somewhat mysterious paragraph in that article:

"The fact that the rebels do not attack us is evidence that they feel it would be unsafe to do so; then why not vigorously drive the rebels from Virginia, and by destroying their prestige, if not at once end the war, at least let the people see that its end is not far distant. It is lamentable, indeed, that the delusion of the 'sacred soil of Virginia' paralyzes the North and West. When are we to get clear, in our national councils, of the demoralizing effects of 'Southern influence' and Southern rottenness to the Constitution and Union of our country? X. Y. Z."

The writer may very safely infer that the rebels do not attack our troops because they do not consider it safe to do so; but it is rather a *non sequitur* on his part to ask, why not then vigorously drive them from Virginia? X. Y. Z might just as pertinently have said to the Russians at Sebastopol, that the Allies do not attempt to carry your works by assault "is evidence they feel it would be unsafe to do so," then why not vigorously drive them into the sea? The answer in both cases is the same: we do not consider it safe to attempt it. General SCOTT's military career shows no lack of forwardness to attack when he is prepared to do so. But until he is prepared, the people must be satisfied to wait. In the war of 1812, after having well drilled the troops under him, he attacked with some purpose at Chippewa and Bridgewater. In Mexico, leading troops in when he had equal confidence, he carried Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, and patiently waited months at Puebla until he was prepared to resume that brilliant series of triumphs which ended in the capture of the City of Mexico. The people waited then with anxiety, not knowing what the end was to be, or how far distant. They must do so now, for a far more herculean task is before their General and his soldiers. No military man, whose judgment was at all based upon facts, doubted for one moment, from the commencement of this contest, that *considering the state of the troops on each side*, the party which was well intrenched, and on the defensive, would beat off the other—simply because all military history shows this. That the troops sent into the field by the United States are better appointed than those on the opposite side, no one doubts; but it may be well doubted whether they are any better trained, or more ably officered. It must not be forgotten, that not only have many of the most valuable officers gone over to the secession ranks, but that the State of Virginia has had in operation, for fifteen years or more, a military school, which compares not unfavorably with that of the United States, from which hundreds of *well drilled* youths, well qualified for company officers, have been sent out, and are now actively engaged. These men not only will fight, but they know how to fight, and Gen. SCOTT knows this to be so.

Had a loyal Administration, at the outset of this rebellion, been able to place ten thousand well-disciplined, reliable troops in Gen. SCOTT's hands, not a regiment of Southern troops would have ventured beyond their own State limits, and Gen. SCOTT would have marched as safely through Virginia as across the Potomac. Instead, however, of such troops, men have been called upon to take arms for the defence of the most sacred of causes, a nation's existence, many of whom have hardly ever fired a musket. Morally and physically brave as they may be, as individuals, they have had no opportunity, no time, to acquire that confidence in their officers and each other, that shoulder to shoulder courage, upon which reliance alone can be placed, when it is a question *to drive vigorously* all before them. In European armies it is estimated that it requires two years to make a respectable soldier of a civilian. With such men as are now rushing into the field on our side, a class which, for intelligence, is far superior to any European army, less time than this will accomplish the same end; but the most of these men have not been under discipline two months, and some for only a few weeks. If X. Y. Z. will only ponder patiently the record of daily mishaps to the troops now in the field, he will be led to see their true source in the ignorance of the officers in the duties of a soldier; and until these men have had time to learn their duties, how unsafe would it be to attempt to "drive vigorously" with them.

As to the concluding lines of X. Y. Z.'s article, one can only feel sorry for the insinuation aimed against somebody whom nobody will suspect to be Gen. SCOTT. The general impression seems to be, that we are in arms to save the Union, the South as well as the North. If we succeed, which God grant, we shall, I trust, get rid of the Southern arrogance and dictation of the South Carolina school, and in their stead inaugurate a "Southern influence" in just proportion to the wealth and population of the South; no more, no less. With this we may hope for a permanent Union; without it, no Constitution or Union could be otherwise than rotten. The South must be made to feel *full* respect for the power and *honor* of the North: she must be humbled, but not debased by a forfeiture of self-respect, if we wish to retain our motto—*E pluribus unum*—and claim for the whole United States the respect of the world. M.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

Gen. ROUSSEAU'S two regiments for the Government will soon be enlisted. Volunteers are daily flocking to his quarters by the hundreds. Three thousand Kentucky volunteers will be in Newport Barracks within a week. Ten to twenty thousand more Kentuckians could be enlisted for Government service in a month, if necessary to keep down the Secessionists in Kentucky, or to keep off the Secessionists in Tennessee, or if called upon by East Tennesseeans. East Tennessee may soon need help from Kentucky, and will get it. "King HARRIS" and Gen. PILLOW may try the game in East Tennessee, which Ex-Gov. LETCHER and "Governor-General" WISE are trying in West Virginia. But they are doomed to fail. The backbone of secession will soon be broken, and Kentucky will help to break it.

Virginia and Tennessee recovered, will insure the uprising of Western North Carolina, North Georgia, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas, and insure also the utter overthrow of JEFF. DAVIS everywhere else by or before the 1st of January next.

The vast majority of Kentuckians are determined to keep their State straight, and many of them will, if need be, help East Tennessee straighten "King HARRIS'" realm. For these objects the people, especially of Central and Eastern Kentucky, are arming to the teeth. Distinguished gentlemen from the counties of Boyle, Bourbon, Garrard and Knox are now here to procure arms for their friends, and to confer with the Unconditional Unionists of Louisville. Natives of Knox and Garrard tell us they can any day raise a regiment in their respective counties to suppress sedition in the Purchase or elsewhere in this State, or to go to the rescue of their neighbors in Tennessee. The Union men of Kentucky intend to use the utmost vigilance and activity, so as to follow up their victories of the 4th of May and the 20th of June by an extinguisher on the 5th of August.

Of course, desperate exertions are making to counteract us. The secession leaders are to-day holding a council of war in this city, and their "accredited agents" are conferring with "the powers that be" at Nashville. They know what we are about. They are bound to risk all upon some desperate stroke. Something is in the wind. You'll soon know what it is. Perhaps BRECKINRIDGE may make MAGOFFIN fulminate another proclamation—whether or not after the fashion of Ex-Gov. CLAIB. JACKSON's last, I can't say.

We are to be charged with violating Kentucky's "strict neutrality," and a great fuss is to be raised because we respect the rights of the United States Government upon Kentucky soil, and insist that they shall be respected by them; because we will not back them, the allies of JEFF. DAVIS, in any longer controlling the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; because we condemn and repudiate those who, under their cloak of neutrality, are whetting their daggers to stab the heart of our country and our hearts; because we are arming ourselves to protect our rights as citizens of the United States and of Kentucky; because we intend that if Gov. MAGOFFIN and Gen. BUCKNER fail to carry out their stipulations with Gen. MCCLELLAND, we will carry them out ourselves, and, accordingly, will protect the United States property in Kentucky, and enforce the laws of the United States and the obligations of a loyal neutrality against all rebels at home, and all invaders from Tennessee.

We want peace, and we intend to keep the peace. But we know our rights as American citizens, and shall maintain them. We want to hurt no neutral, and no "neutral," "strict" or "armed," shall hurt us. We will never, under the guise of neutrality, ignore, cast off or defy the Government of the United States. We will be honest, honorable and loyal to the end. We intend that Kentucky ground shall remain neutral ground only for such practical and useful purposes as are mentioned by the New-York TIMES of last Monday. PONTIAC.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

From one of the members of this corps, who left the camp at Alexandria on Thursday, invalided, we gather some particulars concerning their present condition and position, which have never been published, and which will doubtless be interesting to the many friends of the "lambs." On their arrival at Washington, at 8½ P. M., they were formed and marched to the White House, where, after the formal presentation to the President, he passed through the lines, shaking hands with every member, but the general expression of feeling among the boys, was, that they would much prefer to have something to eat instead of such prolonged formalities, for it was 11 P. M. before they started for such quarters as could be had, and, after being turned away from three places, they were fortunate enough to find three others, where they were permitted to rest their weary limbs at 4 A. M.

Of their subsequent movements from point to point, the readers of the TIMES are already sufficiently informed, but there is one fact singular in itself and in its consequences. Out of five removals from point to point, every one was made on Friday, save one, and out of the whole number killed in the regiment, every man was killed on *Friday*. A few days since the new uniforms for the men (United States Army pattern) were sent to camp, and the regiment was formed for distribution. But a difficulty unexpected was here presented. The "lambs" almost unanimously declined to receive such uniforms, claiming that when they enlisted as Zouaves, they had the pledge of the United States that they should be maintained as such, and as such uniformed. When the Captain of the first company called upon his men to step out the ranks to receive their uniforms, only 12 responded. The next only 7, and the next refused to a man to receive such an uniform, so that of the entire corps, some 1,100 in number, less than 250 consented to be so clothed. The murmurs were loud and deep, and the dissatisfaction was very great and freely expressed. Another and more important change has taken place since the death of Col. ELLSWORTH, viz.: the dropping of the Zouave drill and adopting that of the *light infantry tactics*, and our informant was of the earnest opinion that this change would tend to a dissolution of this fine corps. The complaint against the quantity of food has been unanimous, and upon two occasions the expressions were so loud and personal to the Quartermaster, he made a change. On another occasion, when there was an actual scarcity in quantity, the men went in a body to Col. ELLSWORTH's quarters, but addressing them in a few cheering words, he sent them off half starved, but smiling. His influence over them was as unbounded as was their attachment to him, and it is said that when the news of his death was announced through the Regiment, every eye was moist, and men who had never shed a tear wept freely. There are now over 200 off on furlough and invalided, five of whom arrived on Friday. The men are exceedingly averse to working, but are spoiling for a fight—so much so that when volunteers are called for picked duty, there is the greatest rushing and anxiety, and on several occasions men almost came to blows for the privilege. The case of young CORNELL presents an instance of this craving. It was the rule of Col. E. to give the preference to such as had not yet enjoyed that privilege. He stepped forth, but a man was selected who had been out once before, when he made such a piteous appeal Col. E. allowed him to go. *He was brought back a corpse.*

A serious and distressing accident occurred to Col. FARNHAM. He was returning from Washington at night, mounted on the splendid charger formerly owned by Col. ELLSWORTH, and presented to him by the ladies of Troy, and costing $1,000, and given to Col. FARNHAM by Col. ELLSWORTH's father. He was riding very rapidly through the woods, when at a turn in the road the horse swerved across the road, struck a tree sideways with such force as to injure himself so severely, it is feared he can never be used again. The horse fell sideways, but not upon Col. FARNHAM, who, however, was badly bruised about his leg. Being near the camp, it was reached without difficulty, and both were properly cared for.

THE REGIMENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Washington *Star* says that the following is a complete list of the Regiments that have arrived here since the first call for troops:

The first to arrive were several companies from Pottsville, Penn., together with Company F., Fourth Artillery. U. S. A., Major Pemberton, from Fort Ridgely, Minn., numbering in all	545
The next were the Massachusetts Sixth, Col. Jones, who were fired upon in Baltimore, numbering	678
Seventh N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Lefferts	945
Col. Butler's Massachusetts Brigade, and a portion of the Rhode Island First, Col. Burnside, in all	1,350
Seventy-first N. Y. Vol., Col. Vosburgh	1,000
Fifth Pennsylvania Vol., Col. McDowell	800
Twelfth N. Y. Vol., Col. Butterfield	1,000
Twenty fifth N. Y. Vol., Col. Bryan	700
First Regiment N. Y. Zouaves, Col. Ellsworth	1,100
Sixty-ninth N. Y. Vol., Col. Corcoran	1,450
First N. J. State Militia, Col. Johnson	780
Second N. J. State Militia, Col. Baker	750
Twenty-eighth N. Y. Vol., Col. Bennett	650
Fourth N. J. State Militia, Col Miller	784
Fourth Pa. Volunteers, Col. Hartranft	800
First Pa. Volunteers, Col. Patterson	840
Third Infantry U. S. A., Major Sheppard	425
Sherman's Battery, U. S. A	92
Second Cavalry, U. S. A., Capt. Stattman	400
Fifth N. Y. Vol., Col. Schwarzwalder	1,000
First Connecticut Vol., Col. Terry	800
Second Connecticut Vol., Col. Tyler	800
First Michigan Vol., Col Wilcox	800
Eighth N. Y. Vol., Col. Lyons	800
Fourteenth N. Y. Vol., Col. Wood	900
Second N. Y State Militia, Col. Tompkins	800
First Ohio Vol., Col. McCook	1,000
Second Ohio Vol., Col. Wilson	1,000
Third Connecticut Vol., Col. Arnold	800
First New-Hampshire Vol., Col. Tappan	1,110
First N. Y. German Rifles, Col. Blenker	800
Ninth N. Y. Vol., Col. Stiles	826
Garibaldi Guard, Col. Utassy	1,050
Twelfth N. Y. Vol., Col. Quimby	770
Thirteenth N. Y. Vol., Col. Walrath	770
Second Maine Vol., Col. Jameson	1,000
Seventy-eighth N. Y. Vol., Col. McElliott	800
First Maine Vol., Col. Jackson	850
Third Maine Vol., Col. Howard	1,050
Nineteenth N. Y. Vol., Col. Clark	850
Second Michigan Vol., Col Richardson	1,040
Third Michigan Vol. Col. McConnell	1,050
First Massachusetts Vol, Col. Cowdin	1,045
Twenty-sixth Pa. Vol, Col. Small	1,000
Twenty-fourth Pa. Vol., Col. Max Einstine	1,050
Fourteenth N. Y. State Mil., Col. McQuade	870
Twenty-first N. Y. State Mil., Col. Rogers	780
Fourth Maine Vol., Col. Berry	1,065
Eighteenth N. Y. Vol., Col. Jackson	800
Thirty-eighth N. Y. Vol, Col. Ward	780
Second Rhode Island S. Mil., Col Slocum	1,228
Thirty-sixth N. Y. Vol., Col. Christian	800
Twenty-ninth N. Y. Vol., Col. Von Steinwehr	780
Second New Hampshire Vol, Col. Marston	1,046
Seventeenth N. Y. Vol., Col. Lansing	900
Thirty-seventh N. Y. Vol., Col. McCunn	800
Second Wisconsin Vol., Col Coon	1,050
Thirty-first N. Y. Vol., Col. Pratt	897
	48,845

Besides these, a large number of recruits for the different regiments, numbering quite two thousand, have arrived here from time to time, which, together with several independent companies not mentioned in the above, would make the number of troops here over fifty thousand, without estimating the regulars, marines and District of Columbia troops. The total force of the regular army now on this line is over fifteen hundred, and of marines six hundred. The rolls of the District troops mustered into the service show some four thousand. Thus, the total aggregate of troops already on the line amounts to between fifty-six and fifty seven thousand.

THE STORY OF DESERTERS.

The Louisville *Courier* publishes the following, which it says that it has from a correspondent at Fredericksburgh:

"The town, unusually quiet, was thrown into a little 'ferment' yesterday by the arrival of six deserters from the Garibaldi Legion, of New-York, now stationed in Washington. Every one was, of course, curious, and wanted a word, and for a short time there was a considerable jam and squeeze. After the first 'puff' had somewhat blown over, I learned, with a good deal of difficulty that they, being French, and scarcely able to understand a word of English, were *en route* to join the New-Orleans Zouaves, and had deserted on Wednesday morning, and walked all the way from Washington to a point on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, nearly opposite Mathias Point.

They report quite an interesting state of affairs at Washington, and adduce it as among the reasons which induced them to leave. They say that the excuse of the Government for not paying the soldiers—viz: the absence of pay-rolls—is all fudge, and that the Government has no means of getting any. As an evidence, they say that a shoe merchant who had furnished about $10,000 worth of shoes to the soldiers, presented his bill, and was told that it was impossible to pay it, the treasury being almost entirely empty.

They also throw some light on the hitherto dark question as to the number killed at Aquia Creek. They say that eighty-one dead bodies were removed from the *Freeborn* at the Navy-yard at Washington—many of them horribly mangled. I think this report may be relied on, as I received a similar statement from Dr. GREEN, late of the Navy, who has just arrived from Baltimore.

Dr. GREEN says that New York wears the appearance of the most quiet Sabbath, and that all business is at a 'dead lock.' He also says that before leaving New York he learned that the *Vanderbilt* was about to transport the Wilson Zouaves to some point South, the precise destination he could not learn.

Marylanders arrive in small squads almost every day, and receive a hearty welcome from almost every one."

COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH.

The Louisville papers, of June 25, have these paragraphs:

"Postmaster SPEED received an order from the Post office Department yesterday to forward all letters to their destination from the Southern Confederacy for loyal States as unpaid, after removing postage stamps and other evidences of prepayment, save in the instance of foreign letters upon which prepayment is compulsory, which latter must be sent to the Dead-Letter office. Letters from the Southern Confederacy which have been forwarded to the Dead-letter office, under the late rule of the Department, will be sent to their proper destination in due time, an extra force having been employed in the General Post-office to facilitate their distribution. That description of mail matter intended for Louisville has not yet been reached.

Yesterday morning, a lot of bagging and bale rope was offered at the dépôt of the Louisville and Nashville road, and refused by the road. Whereupon, suit is brought in the State Court against the company as common carriers. The road will plead the order of the Surveyor of the Port. This is proceeding according to law and order, and not by the rules of precipitation. It involves a weighty question, and requires for its correct solution the mind of a jurist and a statesman. The road seems to have acted on the presumption that the order was valid, and in that they acted correctly; when it is otherwise decided by competent authority, it will be time enough to act otherwise."

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

Some of the citizens of Westfield, Mass., having felt aggrieved at the appointment conferred by Gov. ANDREW of a First Lieutenancy upon some one whom they deemed unworthy, held a meeting to denounce his course. He responded as follows:

"Knowing personally, as I do, that militia elections frequently turn in favor of inferior officers, and feeling a purpose, which nothing can control, to commit the lives of my fellow citizens and the honor of Massachusetts into the hands only of such officers as, according to the light which is afforded to me, I believe to be the most competent within my reach, I should never hesitate, wherever I have the power of appointing, to take the best man at my command, even from the ranks, to lead a division, if that were needful. But I cannot myself affect to know personally all men, and therefore I act in view of the weight of evidence, and I hold that the Colonel and the Captains—all other things being equal—are more likely to judge correctly of the qualifications of individuals than those whose personal safety and honor is less immediately concerned. I therefore pay great heed to their recommendations.

I regret that the good people whom you represent should find any act of mine unworthy of their approbation; but I also regret that instead of making a direct and personal representation to myself and assuming that I would readily correct, if possible, any error, if any were made, they resorted to the form of a public meeting expressive of discontent; since that method, in cases of this description, is not so well adapted to the end of correction of errors, and tends to injure the military service."

A CONGRESSIONAL INVENTOR.

The Ohio *State Journal*, of June 26th, says:

"We had the pleasure of an interview, yesterday, with Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, of the Toledo District, who stopped a few hours in our city, on his way to Cincinnati. Gen. ASHLEY exhibited to us the drawings and plans of his shot-proof and shell proof gunboat, with which he proposed some months ago to reinforce Fort Sumter. He now takes with him to Gen. MCCLELLAN at Cincinnati, letters from high military and scientific authorities, indorsing the feasibility of his plan, and commending it to the attention of the General, as a formidable adjunct or pioneer of any military expeditions that may be sent by water down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The gun-boat or floating battery is designed to precede the transport steamers with the main body of troops, and being shot-proof, it can approach as near as may be necessary for effective operations against the river towns, fortifications or batteries, and clear them of the enemy with its heavy cannonade—thus opening the way for the safe landing of the rear guard, which will quietly take possession of, and garrison the captured points, which can in turn be made the bases of offensive operations in the surrounding country.

Gen. ASHLEY's plans have been examined by a number of our most intelligent and scientific citizens, and all concur in the opinion that they are completely adapted to the purpose of bombardment at any range, long or short.

OUR SOUTHERN EXCHANGES.

Through the enterprise of Messrs. ADAMS & Co.'s Express, and the courtesy of Mr. JOHN HOEY, we are put in possession of Charleston papers of June 20 and 21, and New-Orleans journals of the 19th and 20th.

The *Courier* has these paragraphs:

"PRIVATEERS! PRIVATEERS!! PRIVATEERS!!!—A first-class vessel, 170 tons, drawing six feet water when loaded for a cruise of four months, will be fitted out for a privateer as soon as the shares are taken. Those wishing to invest will apply at this office."

A dispatch from Richmond says: "Such is the scarcity of Northern intelligence, that ten, fifteen, and even twenty dollars are freely paid for a single New-York paper."

The North Carolina State Convention, on June 18, elected as members of the Confederate Congress, W. W. AVERY and GEORGE DAVIS; and for the State at large, W. N. H. SMITH, THOMAS RUFFIN, L. D. MCDOWELL, A. W. VENABLE, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, R. C. PURYEAR, BURTON CRAIG and A. D. DAVIDSON, for the Districts.

The Montgomery *Confederation* says:—On Saturday, the 8th inst, Hon. A. H. STEPHENS addressed the farmers of Wilkes county on the subject of the cotton loan to the Confederate Government. A correspondent of the Savannah *News* says that before he concluded the cries for subscriptions from various parts of the house compelled him to stop. In about an hour 2,000 bales were subscribed—one planter subscribing 300 bales, another $200,000 in cash. A committee was appointed to canvass the county, and it is believed 2,000 bales more will be subscribed.

By some strange chance we have received a Charleston *Courier*, of June 10. Among other paragraphs, we find the following:

"Quite a large number of youths were in attendance at Institute Hall, Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Guerilla corps. Owing doubtless to the inclemency of the weather, their instructors did not appear. We learn that one corps, numbering ninety members, has already been organized, and adopted the Light Infantry drill. This movement promises to become very popular."

This advertisement would seem to indicate that Charleston is blockaded:

"The steamer *Nina*, Capt. ISAAC DAVIS, will leave South Commercial Wharf this afternoon, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, on excursions around the harbor, and will go out far enough to have a look at the war-steamer. A band of music is engaged, and refreshments will be on board. Fare for whites, 60 cents; colored, 25 cents."

And this, that the Charlestonians have not got over suspecting citizens of entertaining Union sentiments:

I have recently heard that some person or persons have maliciously reported me as having held communication with the blockading fleet off Charleston harbor. I take this public method of denying the charge flatly, and hold myself responsible for what is herein contained. The following gentlemen know me well, and have been with me on several occasions while out fishing. S. P. BISHOP, Smack *Maria Bishop*.

Joseph Truall, W. C. Smith, J. R. Isaacs.

THE MONARCHISTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The Charleston papers are still criticizing Mr. RUSSELL's account of the kingdom of South Carolina. ISAAC W. HAYNE, who claims to have been Clerk of the Nullification Convention of 1832, publishes a letter in the *Courier* of the 20th, in which he denies that any proportion of the South Carolinians desire a Monarchical Government. He says:

"I aver that, so far as the community of South Carolina is concerned, there is not the shadow of a pretense for Mr. RUSSELL's assertion. A few parish planters, isolated in their habits and delighting in eccentricity of thought and action, may, and I believe do, entertain such views, (*or rather they entertain others with their expression*,) but of these there are not fifty in the State, and the fifty could not command fifty votes besides their own.

In the thirty years since I came to man's estate, I have not heard as many as fifty people express the views which Mr. RUSSELL attributes to 'the gentry' of the State, and the greater portion of the fifty have been *women and children*.

It is true that I have myself a friend or two, well educated, keeping up with the information of the times, and thoroughly Southern—that is, capital haters of the North—who abuse WASHINGTON and praise the Czar. But these are gentlemen noted for their individuality—who are considered as indulging in idiosyncracy, and no more represent public opinion in South Carolina than did the Englishman, of whom DISRAELI tells us, who worshipped the gods of Greece, and sacrificed occasionally in his drawing room to Jupiter, represent the religion of England.

In much else Mr. RUSSELL has proved himself a very superficial observer. He is a graphic writer, and describes well what he sees with his own eyes, but in nothing beyond this is he to be relied on."

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Mr. JOHN E. FARRIER, a planter, residing until recently in the neighborhood of Mobile, Alabama, furnishes the Cincinnati *Gazette* with some intelligence from his section of the country:

As Mr. FARRIER left Mobile, the soldiers had received orders from JEFF. DAVIS to be in readiness for an attack on Fort Pickens on the Fourth of July, after which, in the event of success, it is their avowed intention to push for Washington. This, of course, is given as the belief entertained in Mobile. Disorder and noise are the chief characteristics of the Confederate forces, so far as seen by our informant.

He says that the condition of the poor whites, and a great majority of the blacks, is terrible. Both are starving. The soldiers, notwithstanding their hatred of the North, begin to chafe under the Southern rule, and in many instances they have demanded their pay at the muzzle of the revolver. As a general thing they are poorly provisioned and very badly cared for, but extravagantly "promise crammed." Their desire is to ravage and ravish the North, and "booty and beauty" their motto.

A Confederate officer told Mr. F. on the cars at Mobile, that fully six hundred soldiers are now on the sick list in Fort Morgan, at Mobile Point, and he believed that unless something was done to improve its hygienic condition, fully a thousand would be taken down during the week. The whole country is in arms up to the Kentucky line, and JEFF. DAVIS' spies, hired at $40 per month, are liberally distributed all over. One was on his way to Louisville with Mr. F., and it was his intention to visit Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and other Eastern points to New-York, and to return home through Virginia.

As Mr. FARRIER passed through Mississippi, the utmost consternation and terror prevailed among the Union people. If a man dared to declare a Union opinion or sentiment, it was the signal for his summary death. Numerous instances of this kind occur daily, as we have heard from other sources It is a common practice to *hunt down Union men with dogs, and kill them as such*, at present, in lower Mississippi."

FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

The special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs:

"Already practical measures of legislation are being prepared by Senator WILSON, who, it is understood, has been in consultation with Congressmen, as well as high officers of the Government, and at an early day of the extra session of Congress will, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, introduce a series of bills, proposing—1st, To legalize the Executive action concerning the present defensive or warlike preparations; 2d, Giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced for the permanent increase of the army; 3d, Retiring infirm and disabled army officers; 4th. To organize from the militia one hundred regiments as a National Guard, to be clothed and armed alike; 5th, To increase the number of cadets to the extent of sixty-eight, or to the number of Senators, and authorizing the President to fill the vacancies caused by resignation in the Military Academy or otherwise.

Besides, it is designed to recommend an appropriation of $200,000,000 to carry the defensive measures into effect. The above are substantially the objects contemplated."

ORIGIN OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT RUMORS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "We have good reason to believe that the report alleging that JEFFERSON DAVIS had submitted terms of compromise to President LINCOLN, originated in the fact, which is well authenticated, that Judge MASON, of Maryland, for himself and Ex-Gov. PRATT, applied to the Secretary of War a few days ago for authority to pass the lines of Government troops in Virginia to Richmond, for the purpose, as they alleged, of making an effort to open negotiations for peace. They asserted that the suggestion was their own exclusively, and that no other parties were in any way committed to it. Being known as strong Southern sympathisers, yet much esteemed as men of honor, the suggestion was courteously received by those to whom it was submitted. Still the Secretary refused to entertain it, because it might commit him to the enterprise, and therefore he refused to grant the gentlemen the passes they asked for. As we are informed, the scheme is not yet abandoned."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PIERCE'S STAFF.

Brigadier-General PIERCE, says the Boston *Journal*, has made some valuable additions to his staff. One is ALBERTO C. MAGGI, of New-Bedford, who was educated in the Italian Military Academy, and was one of GARIBALDI's staff. The other is Capt. WILLIAM VON DOEHN, from the New-York Twentieth Regiment, who was educated in the Prussian military service, and has served ten years in the army, though he is now but 28 years of age.

SYMPATHY FROM ABROAD.

Mr. LEONARD REEG, of Detroit, the *Tribune* of that city says, has received a letter from his brother in Prussia, stating that eighty Prussian officers, including some of distinguished merit, have made application for leave of absence, to offer their services to this Government, and it is thought leave will be granted. Mr. REEG also represents the greatest enthusiasm among the people in behalf of the success of the loyal States, who will never forget this generous sympathy."

JEFF. DAVIS' MANSION.

The Richmond *Whig*, of June 26, says:

"The fine mansion at the corner of Clay and Twelfth-streets, purchased for the use of President DAVIS, is undergoing repairs, and will be ready for occupancy in the course of a few days. The building is pleasantly situated on the brow of the hill overlooking Adam's Valley, and from its eastern windows an extended and diversified landscape view is afforded. The frontage is on Clay-street, which terminates at this point. A flight of marble steps lead to a narrow platform of the same material, at the front entrance. The doors open into a circular vestibule or hall, on the right of which is the main stairway leading to the second story, and further on, a small but well lighted apartment, which may be used as an office.

On the left is a passage way, and steps leading to the basement, and a private stairway to the second story. On either side of the hall is a niche containing a full size feminine figure in bronze, bearing a shaded gas-burner in one hand. Between the statues is the door leading to the centre-parlor. This room is eighteen feet wide and twenty-three feet deep, with the fire-place on the left of the entrance. On either side of the chimney breast is a door opening into the "east room"—the dimensions of which are twenty-three feet by thirty feet.

At the opposite end of the building is another parlor, separated from the central room by a partition and folding door. The parlor is 28 feet square, and communicates with the office mentioned. The fireplace is directly opposite the one in the central parlor, and both are faced with white marble mantels, handsomely decorated with *alto relievo* designs. The ceilings are ornamented with rich cornices, in keeping with the general architectural arrangements.

All the windows on this story, except those in front, extend to the floor, and those in the rear open to a portico extending the whole width of the building, and measuring about 15 feet in width. The roof of the portico is supported by massive columns about thirty feet in length.

On each of the two chamber floors are four large and airy apartments, with alcoves in some of them. On the second floor is a well arranged bath-room with all the modern conveniences. On each floor there are several clothes rooms and presses. Gas has been introduced into every apartment. The dining-room is in the west end of the basement. The servant's quarters are in a detached building east of the mansion. The grounds inclosed, are tastefully laid off and filled with shrubbery."

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes, from Falls Church, Fairfax County, Va.: The history of the recent disappearance of Capt. KELLOGG, of one of the Connecticut regiments, illustrates the susceptibility of the brigade of which it forms a part, as well as the innocence of their confiding souls, and the "d——d good nature" characterizing the discipline of its superior officers—all to a charm.

The Captain was doing picket duty near the Scott House, which is situated in a secluded position about a mile northwest of this village (Falls Church.) Like the Connecticut sergeant and corporal, who disappeared miraculously a day or two since from the same house, the beauty of the two Misses SCOTT, (really respectable young ladies, aged eighteen and twenty,) and their fascinating manners, induced him to step a few hundred yards from the line he was stationed to guard, to pay his respects to them, and indulge in a little agreeable conversation. Famed for their hospitality as they were, they, of course, invited him within the threshold. Time flew while he was there, and he took no thought on't. But "Secesh" did; for presently three of its troopers appeared at the door and made known their desire to escort the gallant Captain to the woods near by, where a considerable party of their company were in wait, in turn, to escort their bird thus caged, just as and where the sergeant and corporal had been so recently caught in precisely the same way. That's the last heard hereabouts of Capt. KELLOGG and the fascinating Misses SCOTT, who are rank Secessionists, by the by, though certainly most agreeable and entertaining young ladies. It is surmised that those who have been thus using them late as "bird lime," deemed it best for their safety to take them along with the gallant Captain in the direction of Fairfax Court-house. When search was made for Capt. KELLOGG, no one was found about the house except old Mrs. SCOTT, who was (or professed to be) in a state of blissful ignorance of what became of him or her daughters. Really, it is high time that Uncle Sam changed the uniform of these confiding Connecticuters—habiting them hereafter in a full suit of "*Green*." No other color would so become them—that's certain.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Through Adams' Express we receive the New-Orleans *Picayune* of June 20. It discusses the disposition which shall be made of the privateers taken on the *Savannah*, and says in conclusion:

"It may be, and we hope it will be, that this case of the *Savannah* will be brought in some form before a judicial tribunal, and a judgment of some independent United States Court be found—if such be left in any of the Northern States—to the effect that privateering is one of the legitimate means of warfare between belligerents, and that the execution of a few prisoners would be not only a murder, but a violation of the usages and laws of nations.

This is barely possible, and it is even more unlikely that a judicial opinion would be respected by the leaders at Washington. They have already suppressed the judiciary, and set aside the process and the judgment of courts. But such a grave exposition might help to enlighten them upon the useless barbarity of commencing a merciless and bloody warfare for which the whole Christian world would cry shame upon them as the responsible authors, and policy prevail where law and humanity might have failed."

The *Picayune* also has this dispatch:

PASS CHRISTIAN, Wednesday, June 19.

The yacht *Gipsy* (Commodore ROBINSON) has arrived here from Biloxi.

She reports having seen two United States war steamers outside Ship Island.

The United States flag was flying on the fort there.

FROM NEPHEW GEORGE TO UNCLE JO.

The following document has been received at the Dead Letter Office:

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

DEAR UNCLE JOE: My duties here prevent me from coming to Virginia, to make known in person my wishes to the Governor; so, departing from my custom, I have to ask that you give the same your personal attention. It is my hope, in view of the great struggle now taking place in the South, that you will accede to my request.

I desire to enter the service of Virginia as an officer of her navy, to take an active part in the establishing of the independence of our section, and therefore ask you to see the Governor in my behalf, you knowing my position. I cannot resign it without an assurance, either in whole or in part that my State will do something for me. In giving up the present I yield everything, and hence am compelled to hold, against my wishes, a place which puts me in an attitude hostile to Virginia. This is certainly one of the very few favors I have ever asked of my kindred, and not even now would it be done if it lay in my power to come to Richmond myself. The motive that leads to this is an additional reason why I expect you will be kind enough to attend to it.

Will you not let me hear of you, directing your letters simply to this city, and do so as soon as you can?

I do not know any one in your city to whom I can apply but yourself, and ask, for reasons that will at once appear to you, that you destroy this.

Most sincerely, your NEPHEW GEORGE.

JOSEPH MAYO, Esq., Richmond, Va.

A NEW-HAVEN STEAMER FIRED ON.

The New Haven *Palladium*, of June 26, says:

"On Tuesday night, the 18th, the steamer *Traveller*, plying between this city and New-York, had a little misunderstanding with the revenue cutter which is stationed at the mouth of the Sound, keeping watch of all vessels going in or out. It has been the usual custom for the cutter to hail the steamer, which slackened enough to give her name and destination, and then went on. But the night in question being moonlight, Capt. BOWNS concluded the cutter would recognize him, and went by at his usual speed. The cutter hailed in vain, then fired two blank shots. Still the *Traveller* pursued the even tenor of its way. Then the cutter fired in earnest, the result being that a ball struck the steamer a little back of the wheel-house, passing within two feet of a man's head. It is needless to say that the *Traveller* immediately came to."

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"We are pleased to announce that Bishop POLK, presiding Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, has received at the hands of President DAVIS a commission as General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. Gen. POLK having accepted his commission, will have command of the Red River volunteers—a most efficient corps of soldiers. Bishop POLK has been sojourning for several days in Richmond. He stands in the front ranks of the talented men to be found enrolled in the ministry of the Episcopal Church in the late United States. He is, however, not without military experience, having in early life graduated with distinguished honor at West Point, and held the post of Lieutenant in the armies of the late Union."

TELEGRAPHING BY NIGHT.

The Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company, in Boston, has been experimenting in night telegraphing by means of calcium lights. By the interposition of a thin piece of metal, placed in front of the lens of the apparatus for producing the light, it is made to flicker or is entirely shut off. The variations correspond with the different motions by which telegraphic characters are made. The operators at either end can comprehend what is intended to be communicated as readily as they can read a message by the clicking of the telegraph. With the aperture reduced to an eighth of an inch, the light was distinctly seen at Hull from Boston.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

An officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad states that their loss will reach two millions of dollars. In addition to the locomotives reported destroyed at Martinsburgh, there were three hundred and *sixty freight cars and five passenger cars*. The engines prove to be so sprung, from the intense heat of

ies are built around them, that they are now worthless. It will cost as much to rebuild them as it will to buy new ones, and the old ones will never be safe.

GOV. WISE'S ADVANCE.

A correspondent of the Atlantic (Ga.) *Confederacy*, gives an interesting account of the contemplated work which lies before Gen. WISE in Northwest Virginia. According to this correspondent, who writes from Richmond on the 10th inst., Gen. WISE expected to start for the Northwest on the 11th inst., by which time 4,000 men would have been transported by railroad, to Staunton, where he would be joined by several additional regiments, which would swell his army to 10,000 men. From Staunton the General is to proceed on foot, a distance of 100 miles, over a rough turnpike up the Alleghany Mountains. The march will be a laborious one, but the dauntless blood and heroic energy of WISE will overleap all obstacles, and land him in the very midst of his foes.

"Distinguished and prominent men," says the *Confederacy's* correspondent, "have been to Richmond recently, imploring the authorities for an army of ten thousand soldiers, which, they assert, can be immediately increased to twenty thousand, by additions from the thousands of true men who are eager to rally to the standard of their State. The *mortal* (*sic*) effect of sending Gen. WISE will be great. He is perhaps the most remarkable man of the present age. His health for some time has been feeble, and he presents the appearance of a shadow. Severe labor of mind, painful family afflictions, and intense anguish at the danger of his State, reduced him to a mere skeleton. But frail as the tenement is, the iron will and the resolution of soul, which are unconquerable, still remain. Pale, emaciated, with feeble form and tottering gait, he is yet, when aroused, fierce as the enraged lion and swift as the lightning's flash. He proclaims his intention of addressing the people of that section at their court-houses, villages and cross-roads, whenever and wherever the cessation from actual combat shall afford him the time and occasion. He will also disseminate broadcast among the people a proclamation, urging them to crush out the invaders, and uplift to its ancient sovereignty the trampled standard of Virginia's honor. At his call, many a sword will spring its scabbard, and many a trusty rifle be discharged by the unerring hand of the hardy mountaineer."

THE STATE AND THE CHURCH.

During the session in Philadelphia, a few weeks since, of the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, it was proposed by the venerable Dr. SPRING, of New-York, that that body should make some formal declaration of sympathy with the National Government in its purpose to suppress the Southern rebellion. The question gave rise to a warm and protracted discussion, which ended with the passage of a series of patriotic resolutions, declaring it to be the religious duty of every member of the Church to sustain the Federal authorities, as ordained of God. Those who opposed this action, did so, professedly, on the ground that it would probably divide the Church, and we find that their prediction is already being verified. The Presbytery of Memphis, Tenn., have unanimously adopted an ordinance of secession from the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States, and it is said that the Presbyteries of the other rebel States will take action. In Virginia the following circular is being distributed among the Presbyterians, and is reported as rapidly obtaining signatures:

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, O. S., with which we have heretofore been in cordial connection, has, by the vote of a large majority of its members, as reported, sustained the Government of the United States in waging one of the most unchristian, criminal and atrocious wars of modern times, upon the free and sovereign States known as the Confederate States of America, thereby violating the first principles of our holy religion, in its injunction of "peace on earth, and good will to men," and in its prohibition of aggressive war upon any people struggling for their independence and liberties.

Therefore, The Ministers and Elders of the Churches in said Confederate States are hereby invited to assemble in advisory Convention, in such ratio of representation as may seem to them advisable, at Richmond, Va., on the 24th of July next, to advise and recommend measures to ascertain the sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Chuch in the Confederate States of America.

Ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church throughout the Confederate States are requested to give circulation to this paper, obtain signatures, and forward to Rev. M. D. HOGE, Richmond, Va.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 17th inst., grieves over the financial embarrassments of the South:

"The payment by the Confederacy for all work done for the Government is in Treasury notes and in the notes of the interior banks, the first of which are sold at 7 per cent. discount, and the latter at 12 to 15 per cent., as they are not receivable at our banks, and, consequently, are refused by the mechanics and tradespeople. This, in connection with the refusal of the banks here to put out their own notes on any securities which can be offered, has so embarrassed the whole community that a settled gloom rests upon all its operations, and no one seems to know what course to pursue.

The Treasury Department of the Confederacy may very properly desire, under no circumstances, to receive or pay out any other than the constitutional currency of the country, which can never be less than gold or silver, or bills which are of specie paying banks; and yet, while they have $180,000 in coin in the Bank of Mobile and the Southern Bank of this city, they are refusing to pay those who have made contracts with them for specie currency, in anything but their Treasury notes, which cannot be counted in money or in the paper of the banks of the interior, while they are at the same time demanding from the suspended banks that they shall pay coin, or its equivalent, for all their notes which may in any way come into the Treasury."

A PEACE CONVENTION.

The Philadelphia papers of June 27, report a remarkable meeting which was held on the day preceding, at Dover, Delaware, at the instigation of Senator BAYARD. Speeches full of treasonable sentiments were made by Hon. W. G. WHITELY, ex-Member of Congress, and by Mr. THOS. F. BAYARD.

The committee appointed for the purpose, then reported a series of resolutions, in which they assert that in the present reign of terror, which has been instituted by traitors, they will not be deterred from expressing their opinion, both privately and publicly, as to the policy of recognizing the Confederate Government on their own Constitution; and they also assert that the action of the last meeting, demanding the resignation of Senator BAYARD, was that of a mob spirit, and that it should be treated with scorn by the gentleman alluded to. After the adoption of these resolutions, several other speeches were made amid much excitement and confusion, and the meeting adjourned.

ARKANSAS FINANCES.

The Arkansas Convention, during the late session, adopted an ordinance to provide revenue for the State, wherein, among other things, it is provided that two millions of dollars in bonds shall be issued, in sums of five dollars and upwards. To redeem these, the public lands of the State, of which there are at least seventeen millions of acres, as well as the taxes of the State, are pledged. This secures them, in the opinion of the Louisville *Courier*, from any future repudiation or even control by the Legislature. These bonds will be receivable in payment for lands (and in part payment for taxes.) The coupons will be wholly receivable for taxes, and a sufficient amount of specie is, and always will be, reserved to meet the interest and redeem the coupons.

A YANKEE SECESSIONIST.

One ANDREW PALMER, of North Goshen, Conn., raised a secession flag last week on his house. On Monday last some two hundred of the strong Union men of Goshen, Litchfield and Cornwall went to the house, took down and carried off the flag, and arrested five or six Secessionists, who were brought down to the village of Goshen, when they took the oath of allegiance, and were allowed to go free. There were some seven or eight Secessionists present, armed, who undertook to defend the flag of the enemy. Mr. PALMER swore to sustain the flag of the United States. One was put up on his house, which he swore to protect through all hazards.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATES.

The following gentlemen have been elected by the Virginia Convention to the Confederate Congress, which meets in Richmond on the 21st of July: R. M. Hunter, of Essex; John Tyler, of Charles City; Wm. H. Macfarland, of Richmond City; Roger A. Pryor, of Petersburg; Thos. S. Bocock, of Appomattox; Wm. S. Rives, of Albermarle; Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier; James M. Mason, of Frederick; John W. Brockenbrough, of Rockbridge; Chas. W. Russell, of Wheeling; Robert Johnston, of Harrison; Waller Staples of Montgomery; Walter Preston, of Washington.

State at Large.—James A. Seddon, of Goochland, and William Ballard Preston, of Montgomery.

HON. SHERRARD CLEMENS.

Much curiosity has been expressed regarding the whereabouts of Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS. At a review of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Ohio Regiments in Wheeling, on the 18th, he made a short speech of great force, welcoming the soldiers in the most cordial terms, assuring them that they would be welcomed by every loyal heart in the State, while he was terribly severe on the Secessionists and people generally of the eastern part of the State. He said that part of the State, and the people over there, were like the potato—*the best part under ground!*

VIEWS OF A BRITISH BANKER.

The following extract from a letter received in Boston by the *Europa*, from a prominent London banker, (not GEORGE PEABODY,) will be read with interest:

"The Government and the people of England are with the North in heart and soul, and they will continue to be so. The South must be so completely taken aback by the unity and energy of the North, that I should not be surprised to hear, at any moment, that they showed symptoms of submitting to their fate. Happy, indeed, would it be, should it prove so; for the sufferings of your men must be terrible during the hot weather, and the mortality correspondingly great. How many a home will be made desolate by the treachery of these scoundrels! Most truly do I sympathize with you all, and most heartily do I pray that your sacrifices and sufferings may result in the blessing of peace and harmony for many generations.'

A SHARP TRICK.

A Hagerstown letter says:

"You were told in a former letter of the arrest of R. H. ALVEY. The importance of the event is scarcely exceeded by the manner in which it was consummated, and which is worth relating. Capt. BILLY MCMULLIN, of the Philadelphia Independent Rangers, who acts as Gen. PATTERSON'S body guard, is the 'sharp' man of this military division. One night last week a picket guard stopped a man on the road to Hagerstown, who answered the guard's inquiries by saying that he wished to see Gen. PATTERSON; but when about to be introduced at Head quarters wished to evade the interview. He was instantly seized and searched, and dispatches were found upon him from the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON to Mr. ALVEY. MCMULLIN forthwith stripped the rebel spy, dressed one of his own men in the rebel's clothes, gave him JOHNSTON'S letter, and started him off to see Mr. ALVEY. The dispatches, however, had been nicely opened, copies taken, and then resealed.

MCMULLIN'S man was received by ALVEY, who thus fell into the trap most beautifully. ALVEY unfolded all his plans, and gave him written answers to JOHNSTON'S dispatches. The supposed friend conveyed ALVEY'S documents to Gen. PATTERSON. The arrest took place quietly the next day. When ALVEY was confronted with the documents and the indisputable evidence of his own treachery, it is said he was completely unmanned, and sunk under the burden of his guilt."

THE NEW-JERSEY SOLDIERS.

Brig.-Gen. RUNYON has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-JERSEY BRIGADE, CAMP PRINCETON, June 13, 1861.

The Brigadier-General commanding the Brigade has the pleasure to convey to the troops the gratification expressed by Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL, the commanding General of this Department, at their soldierly bearing and appearance at the review yesterday.

The General commanding this Brigade adds his congratulations upon the manifestly rapid improvement in discipline, which reflects great credit upon officers and men, especially in view of their assiduous and constant labors in the patriotic work of adding to the material defences of the capital of the nation.

By command of

Brig.-Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, Commanding New Jersey Brigade.

JAMES B. MALLIGAN, Adjutant.

WANTS TO COME BACK.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Some days ago I informed you that a rupture had broken out between DAVIS and LEE, the Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. Although the report was not believed in many quarters, I have the best authority for saying that the dispatch in question was true. Indeed, intelligence was received at the War Department to-day, that Gen. LEE had left the rebel army in disgust, and was anxious to have his old position in the Federal Army. Add to this the recent complimentary letter from Mrs. LEE to Gen. MCDOWELL, published some days ago, and it would seem as if she was trying to pave the way for her husband's reinstatement."

TRAITORS TO THE C. S. A.

The Louisville *Journal*, of June 24, says:

"By some accident, we have received through the mail a copy of last Tuesday's Mobile *Advertiser*, in which we find, that, in the District Court of the Confederate States, now in session in that city, the Grand Jury has found a true bill against EUGENIO PAGOLINI, PETER PIOCH and VINCENNES CALDUCO, charged with treason against the Confederate States, inasmuch as they had 'traitorously carried and delivered a cargo of fruits and vegetables on the schooner *Hortense* from Mobile to the United States fleet off Pensacola.' Judge JONES, in his charge to the Grand Jury, stated that the furnishing of provisions or important intelligence to the enemy was treason, and the penalty for the offence, on conviction, death."

A MILITARY MOVEMENT IN TEXAS.

The San Francisco *Herald* of May 31 announces that orders have been received in San Francisco, from the War Department, for the organization of three regiments of volunteers for service in Texas. The troops, 5,000 in number, will be forwarded in steamers to Guaymas, and thence be transported, with the consent of the Mexican Government, across the State of Sonora to the Rio Grande. The object of the expedition is to recapture the forts which have been taken by the rebels, and also to strengthen any Union sentiment which may remain in Texas.

DECISION CONCERNING VOLUNTEERS.

Judge E. P. BROOKS, of Elmira, presiding in the Sixth Judicial District of this State, has recently given an official opinion to the effect that a person under the age of twenty-one years may not be *enlisted* directly into the army of the United States without the written consent of his parents, or guardian, or master; but that, if he belongs to the militia of the State he is bound to do military duty in the service of the United States, if he shall be *mustered* therein in pursuance of a call of the President.

THAT LOAN AGAIN.

An agent of the Confederate States Government, says the Louisville *Courier*, called upon the Banks in Augusta, Ga., requesting to know how much of the Confederacy treasury notes they would take. They promptly answered fifteen per cent. of their capital. The aggregate Bank capital in Augusta is $3,075,000—which at fifteen per cent. would make $461,250.

CONFEDERATE POWDER.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville (North Carolina) *Observer* says: "It is a tedious and expensive process to make sulphur from iron or copper pyrites, but it is our only resource now. North Carolina mines furnish an immense amount of highly sulphurous pyrites."

GEN. WOOL.

The Troy *Times* says:

"We have good reasons for saying that Gen. SCOTT has expressed a wish that Gen. WOOL should be put in command at Fortress Monroe. Some little time has elapsed since that wish was expressed, but the Washington letter-writers give no hint that it is to be acted upon."

A GUN-BOAT.

It is stated that Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS has offered to the Government, free of charge, a gun-boat completely fitted up and ready for action. Capt. HOWARD, of the revenue service, has been directed to accept it in behalf of the Government.

DROUGHT IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* says there has been no rain in that quarter for the last five weeks, and crops are suffering severely from the drought. It learns that refreshing showers have visited other portions of the State, much to the improvement of the crops.

HEAVY SHOE CONTRACTS.

The Boston *Traveller* hears that the Government will soon issue proposals for the manufacture of four hundred thousand pairs of sewed shoes, for the use of the army.

GEN. ANDERSON.

A letter has been received in Pittsburgh, from Brig.-Gen. (late Major) ANDERSON. He was to leave Cresson (Penn.) on the 23d. It was his expectation to spend some days at the latter place to recruit his health.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN NEWSPAPER MEN.—The Savannah correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of June 19, gives the following narrative:

"A fearful tragedy occurred here last week resulting in the death of ROBERT C. SATTERLEE, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Leavenworth *Herald*. The facts are these: A communication appeared in the editorial columns of the *Daily Conservative*, in which the author vaunted his exploits of the day previous in capturing a secession flag at Iatan, Mo., and intimated that there was no one who had pluck enough to interfere with or stop him. There was no signature to this communication, but it was generally known to have been written by DANIEL R. ANTHONY, the proprietor of the *Conservative*. The next day the *Daily Herald*, in an editorial, referred to the communication in the *Conservative*, and stated that the same was written by D. R. ANTHONY. The article went on to say that there was another version of the affair, which the writer had obtained from an 'eye witness,' a reliable gentleman, and that Mr. ANTHONY, instead of frightening everybody at Iatan, was himself so badly scared that he fled hastily and precipitately to the boat, which was moored at the landing and filled with troops. The morning this appeared in the *Herald*, Mr. ANTHONY, accompanied by a friend, sought out ROBERT C. SATTERLEE, publisher of the *Herald*, and after some hot words had passed, both parties drew their pistols and fired. ANTHONY'S first fire accidentally took effect in the body of the friend who accompanied him, inflicting a very severe and dangerous wound. SATTERLEE fired once, but missed his mark. ANTHONY then pursued SATTERLEE down the street, fired three more shots at him and killed him. All the actors in this tragedy being prominent citizens, the transaction threw the town into a fever of excitement. Mr. ANTHONY holds the position of Postmaster at Leavenworth, having been appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, and is a rabid Abolitionist. Mr. SATTERLEE was a strong Democrat, a very popular citizen, a printer by trade, and of limited means. He leaves a wife and three children. ANTHONY was examined before the Recorder, and held in $10,000 bail for his appearance at the next term of the District Court."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 29, 1861.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	85	1,000	Clv.&Tol.S F.B.	76
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	85⅛	7	Continental Bank	65
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67......	85⅛	70	Pacific M. S. Co...	69
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79..	79⅛	378	N. Y. Cent. R.......	73¾
3,000	co..............	79¾	200	do.........s30	73½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	38	400	do..........	73⅞
5,000	do.........s10	37⅝	200	do..........s7	73¾
2,000	do...........	37¾	50	Erie Railroad......	22⅞
9,000	do...........	37⅞	12	Erie Railway Pref.	43
18,000	do...........	37¼	150	Harlem R. Pref....	24⅛
5,000	do.........s20	37	100	Harlem Railroad..	10
10,000	do........	37⅝	10	do	10⅛
2,000	Virgin. State 6's	42	200	Mich. Cent. R. R..	44⅛
10,000	do.........s3	43	100	do..........	44⅝
5,000	do.........s5	43	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R..	12⅛
5,000	do.........s10	43	25	do..........	12¼
1,000	do...........	43	200	Ill. Cent. R. Sc. s30	66¼
7,000	do..........c	43⅛	675	do..........c	67
4,000	N. Carolina St 6s	50	100	do..........c	67⅛
1,000	do...........	50⅛	100	do.........s60	65¾
2,000	do...........	50¼	150	do.........s15	66⅛
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	53⅛	100	do.........s30	66⅜
1,000	Michigan 7s.....	83	100	do.........s10	66¾
5,000	N. Y. State 6s..	100	10	Cl., Col. & Cin. R..	97
6,000	Missouri St. 6s, '61	38	150	Gal. & Chi. R.....c	60¾
20,000	do.... ....b60	38⅛	50	do.........s10	60⅛
27,000	do...........	38⅛	100	do........bnw	60¾
5,000	do.... ....b30	38¼	50	do..........	60⅝
16,000	do...........	38¼	150	do......... s30	60
9,000	do...........	38⅜	50	do.........s30	59¾
6,000	do..........s5	38¼	10	do..........	60¼
1,000	Brook. C. W. L'n.	100	150	do..........	60⅛
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103⅛	200	Clev. & Toledo R..	24
2,000	do..........	103¼	100	do..........	24⅛
1,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	13	400	do.........b10	24¼
5,000	Lake E. & W. 1M.b	60⅝	100	do..........	24¼
1,000	do...........	61	250	Chic. & Rock I. R. s10	35

MONDAY, July 1—A. M.

The commercial or fiscal year 1861 closed, by standing regulation of the Treasury Department, June 30. It will probably be three weeks hence before we shall be favored with the exact Custom-house returns of Trade at the Port of New-York for the last month to enable us to present the official figures for the whole year. But our previous summary for eleven months, with the aid of the semi-official returns for the four weeks in June, affords the opportunity for reviewing at once, the substantial comparative results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York for the fiscal year just ended. The variations from the extended official tables hereafter to be presented cannot be very important.

The Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York from 1st of July, 1860, to the 30th of June, 1861, are $191,328,000
Against Fiscal year, 1860 231,341,000
Being less than last year by $40,013,000

Of the Imports of the two years respectively, there were:

	1861.	vs.	1860.
Of Dry Goods..........	$87,001,000		$101,783,000
General Merchandise...	104,327,000		129,558,000
Total............	$191,328,000		$231,341,000

Against the foregoing large difference in Foreign Merchandise the following sums in Foreign Specie, (principally English,) were entered during the year at this port, and through the port of Boston, from the Cunard steamers, for New-York account:

Foreign Specie at New-York direct.......	$33,197,000
Foreign Specie, *viâ* Boston................	8,186,000
Total import of Specie..................	$41,383,000

The Import of Foreign Specie the previous fiscal year at New-York amounted to only $2,376,000.

The Exports of Domestic Produce at New-York for the fiscal year are by far the heaviest in value ever reported, and what perhaps, more remarkable is that *the largest increase dates from and has regularly continued through the present political troubles at the South.* The clearances of Domestic Produce for foreign countries from New-York have averaged, in value, since November last, full ten millions per month, only a single month of the eight falling a few hundred thousand dollars below this figure, while all the remainder have each partially exceeded it—a degree of prosperity in the Export trade of New-York never before equaled in the same period, and principally in the produce of Agriculture. At the same time the reëxportation of Foreign Merchandise, of articles not so profitably marketed here as in other markets, has been rather below the previous year, and the export of Specie less than one half the sum sent abroad last year. The figures are about as follows:

Domestic Produce sent abroad 1861......	$117,933,000
Against fiscal year 1860............	70,250,000
Increased clearances............	$47,683,000
Foreign articles reëxported............	$7,035,000
Same last year..................	9,789,000
Decreased reëxportation............	$2,754,000
Specie exported from New-York..........	$23,845,000
Same last year..................	58,099,000
Decreased Specie Export............	$34,254,000

The receipts at New-York of California Gold fall partially below the previous fiscal year, by reason of the recent interruption, from extravagant rates of insurance and the apprehension of privateers. The figures are about as follows:

California Gold at New-York, 1861........	$34,073,000
Against Fiscal year 1860............	39,784,000
Decreased receipts............	$5,711,000

The Trade of the past week was again active in the receipts, sales and clearance of Domestic Produce, though at declining prices, while the business doing in Imports and in Domestic Commission Goods, shows a partial improvement. We repeat the opinion, heretofore expressed, that this improvement will be more sensibly felt as the season advances, owing to the comparative scarcity of Goods in the Northwest and the increased ability of that region, from the heavy sales of Grain and Provisions and a gradually improving Currency—the present basis at Chicago being Gold and Specie paying Bank Notes, while the liquidation of the recently discredited Free Bank Circulation, based on Southern State Stocks is both certain and rapid at whatever values these Stocks will realize in the New-York Market. The market for Money continues dull, at low rates, and the mercantile demand at Bank has again fallen off, so as to reduce the aggregate line of Loans and Discounts, including the large advances on Government Securities to about $112,500,000 against $113,667,000 on the average of last Monday. At the same time the actual stock of Bullion in Bank has run up within a few days to about $43,500,000; though the average of the week, to be made up this afternoon, will not show the whole increase, by probably a million and a-half of dollars. We look for about $42,000,000 against $39,480,000 on the average of last Monday. The principal and almost the only outgo of Specie from this City is at present through the Government disbursements at Washington and other points of army location. The balances in the Sub-Treasury now stand $6,094,283 against $8,004,656 at the close of the previous week. In addition to the Government balances, the office holds the large sum of $6,187,000 in Foreign Bullion for assay here and recoinage at Philadelphia, partly owned by the Banks, and counted in their averages, and partly by private Bankers and the Bullion Brokers. The additional receipt of $2,000,000 in Foreign Bullion during the week, and the indifference of some of the leading drawers of Exchange to move at low rates, have partially stiffened the terms on London, although the trade demand is still very moderate. Bankers' bills are 106 ℘ cent., and Merchant bills 104¾ to 105¼ ℘ cent.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,332,763, against $5,543,475 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,308,984, against $1,494,177 same week last season. No Export clearances of Specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,966,776. The receipts of Gold from California Europe and the West Indies, from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California..........................	$34,073,000
Foreign Gold direct....................	33,197,000
Foreign Gold *viâ* Boston............	8,186,000
Total since 1st July..................	$75,456,000
Exports from New-York, same time.........	23,845,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881..........	84¼@85¼ ex. div.
New-York Central....................	73¾@74@73¾@74
New-York and Erie..................	23@22¾
Reading..................	32¾@33¾
Rock Island..................	35¾@35½@35
Michigan Guaranteed..................	25¾@27½@27¾
Michigan Southern..................	11⅞@12½@12⅜
Michigan Central..................	42@44¼
Toledo..................	23@24½
Galena..................	59¾@61¼@60@61
Illinois Central..................	65¾@67
Panama..................	101@104 ex. div.
Pacific Mail..................	65¼@69¾
Missouris..................	37¾@39¾@38⅜
Virginias..................	39@43½
Tennessees..................	36@38¾@37¾
Hudson River..................	32¼@33
Harlem Preferred..................	22⅞@20¾@24⅛
Burlington and Quincy..................	56@56
Harlem, Common..................	9¾@8⅞@10¼

The course of the Stock Market was upward through the past week, with the exception of a single day when the attempted suicide or mental aberation of the Treasurer of the New-York Central at Albany created a temporary distrust in the stock of that leading Corporation. This incident may be said to afford the best evidence of the general speculative strength of the market, as in the absence of the explanation which subsequently came from Albany, it was well calculated (as under different circumstances it would have done,) to disturb the confidence of buyers, for the rise of Railway shares generally. The speculators in the opposite direction availed of it to increase their *Short* lines, but discovering the mistake, a portion of them bought in on the following day at a difference of ¾@1 ℘ cent. on Central and 1 ℘ cent. on Galena and others of the Western list. On Saturday forenoon, the market manifested signs of weakness, at the close of the only regular session of the Exchange Board; but later in the day, the Street dealings were again firm, and the Share list left off at an advance on the week, in Pacific Mail of 4½ ℘ cent., Panama 3 ℘ cent., New-York Central ⅞ ℘ cent., Galena 1½, Toledo 1½, Harlem Preferred 2, Harlem Old 1, Michigan Guaranteed 1½, Michigan Central 2½, and Hudson and Reading, each ½ ℘ cent. Another heavy week's business was done in the Border State Stocks, probably $1,500,000 sold at the Board, and on the Street, of Missouris, Tennessee, Virginias, &c. There was also a liberal inquiry for New-Yorks, at private sale, and after the new 7 ℘ cent. Loan of $700,000 was awarded on Tuesday at 101⅝; resales were made at 103¾@104 ℘ cent. The Indiana, Ohio and Illinois Stocks are also well maintained, both the old and recent issues, and a new interest in the public credit of Illinois is to be taken at the American Exchange Bank to-day for war purposes. The State Treasurer is in the City for the object of awarding $1,000,000 in 6 ℘ cent. Stock, provided the offers are such as the value placed upon the credit of this large and growing State at home and the sound condition of her finances will authorize the Fund Commissioners to accept.

The following is a statement of the condition of the State Debt, Nov. 30, 1860, as shown to the Legislature:

*Interest stock, payable at the pleasure of the State..................		$808,396 34
New refunded stock, coupon bonds, payable after 1860..................		13,000 00
New refunded stock, payable after 1862..		902,000 00
Liquidation bonds, payable after 1865..........	$205,890 21	
New refunded stock, payable after 1866	21,000 00—	271,890 21
New refunded stock, payable after 1865		215,000 00
New internal improvement, payable after 1870..........	2,163,617 83	
New refunded stock, payable after 1870	193,000 00—	2,356,617 83
New refunded stock, payable after 1876		109,000 00
Interest bonds of 1847, payable after 1877	1,534,925 82	
New refunded stock, payable after 1877	185,000 00—	1,719,925 82
		6,395,830 20
Old State Bonds—Bank of Illinois bonds, payable after 1860	31,000 00	
Internal Improvement bonds, payable after 1870	42,000 00	
I. & M. Canal bonds, N. Cross Railroad, payable after 1860	4,000 00—	$77,000 00
122 Macalister & Stebbins bonds, which according to statement, &c., of C. Macallister, will require this amount to redeem them Jan. 1, 1861..........		49,608 81
Internal Improvement scrip..........		23,054 35
Certificates for arrears of interest.......		2,674 53
Illinois and Michigan canal bonds, registered	2,299,095 00	
Illinois and Michigan canal bonds, not registered	1,479,890 00—	3,778,985 00
		$10,327,152 89
Interest certificates canal stock, issued under act Feb. 22, 1847		18,864 17
Total..........		$10,346,017 06

* $100,000 since paid off.

The National Stocks were in active request at the close of the week at an advance of 1 ℘ cent.

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of June, 1861:

June 1, 1861, by balance..........		$7,614,058 11
RECEIPTS.		
Account of Customs.....	$460,797 49	
Account of Patent Fees.	4,622 47	
Account of Post-office Department..........	176,892 34	
Account of Miscellaneous	42,021 34	
Account of Loans.......	2,617,270 00—	$3,301,603 64
Total..........		$10,915,661 75
PAYMENTS.		
Treasury Drafts.........	$8,486,044 37	
Post-office Drafts.........	380,338 81—	$8,866,383 18
Balance, June 1, 1861..........		$2,049,278 57
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts.....	2,620,139 06	
By receipts during the month..........	4,231,949 17—	$6,852,088 23
To Payments..........		5,862,886 02
Balance..........		$3,005,096 86
By balance Cr., Interest Accounts.....		$56,240 57
By appropriation..........	776,054 79—	$826,295 36
To Payments..........		1,335 00
Balance..........		$824,940 36
By receipts for Customs in June, 1861.		$460,797 49*
By receipts for Customs in June, 1860.		2,753,993 07
Decrease in June, 1861..........		$2,293,135 58
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office..........		$137,284 98
By Coin received during the month..........	$9,484,467 19	
By Fine Bars, received during the month....	1,161 39—	9,485,628 58
Total..........		$9,622,912 56
To payments in coin....	$9,271,066 18	
To paym'ts in Fine Bars	2,446 16—	9,273,512 34
Balance..........		$349,400 22
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas. Office..	$5,879,315 79	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office..........	1,991,339 96—	7,870,655 75
By Fine Bars, ditto.....	33,407 61	
By unparted Bull'n, do.	202,513 00	
By Bullion at Mint for Coinage..........	4,175,000 00—	4,410,920 61
Total..........		$12,281,576 38
Less due depositors..........		6,187,293 09
Balance..........		$6,094,283 27

* And $472,000 in Treasury Notes.

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending June 29, 1861.

Deposits of Gold..........		$8,666,000 00
Foreign Coins..........	$6,300,000	
Foreign Bullion..........	800,000	
United States Bullion.......	1,560,000	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases..		334,000 00
Foreign Coins..........	$191,800	
Foreign Bullion..........	40,000	
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	100,000	
Lake Superior..........	200	
Washoe..........	2,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins..........		$9,000,000 00
Gold bars stamped..........		1,919,366 92
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia for coinage..........		9,191,417 95

The deferred February coupon on the first mortgage Bonds of the Wabash Valley Road (Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Company,) will be paid to-day at the Bank of the Republic.

The Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn has declared a dividend of 10 ℘ cent., payable to-day.

The Montauk Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn will pay on demand a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent.

The North River Bank divides 3 ℘ cent., payable July 10.

The Phœnix Bank will pay to-day a dividend of 3 ℘ cent.

The Irving Bank has set apart a dividend of 3 ℘ cent., payable July 8.

The New-York Exchange Bank has declared a dividend of 3 ℘ cent., payable July 10.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has declared its semi-annual dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

LAW REPORTS

The Sickles Brigade—Another Disaffected Company—A Campus Forum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Joseph S. Reynolds vs. Daniel E. Sickles.—This case was stated in the TIMES of Saturday. The relator asked that himself and his company be discharged from retention by the respondent, and from service in the Excelsior Brigade. The relator, who is Captain of the Company, alleges that his command were induced to join the Brigade by promises which had not been fully realized since they were enrolled.

No return was made by Mr. Sickles, but his counsel submitted that as the writ was granted in a county other than the one in which the men were alleged to be detained, the Court should dismiss it. Counsel for relator stated that as Mr. Sickles had made no return to the writ, he was in contempt and had no standing in Court. No notice would, therefore, be taken of any motion respecting the jurisdiction of the Court, emanating from him. After some little further discussion, the motion was adjourned until this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, when it will be heard at a *campus forum* in Camp Scott.

A PENNSLVANIA COMPANY DISGUSTED.

Thomas J. Ahl vs. Daniel E. Sickles.—The relator is Captain of "Company C, United States Zouave Cadets," his command having joined the Excelsior Brigade. The company is from Pittsburgh, Penn., and the relator alleges that they bore their own expenses to this City, and that after their arrival Gen. Sickles attempted to place over the men officers from among his own City friends. The company became disgusted, and on the 27th inst. marched down to the Staten Island boat, intending to leave for Philadelphia; but, as alleged, they were driven back at the point of the bayonet by a detachment of about 250 men from the Brigade. The matter was adjourned over to Monday, to be heard with the one above at Camp Scott.

Rankin & Reovey for relator; A. Oakey Hall for Sickles.

Alleged Bribery—A Mystery.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mullin.

In the matter of the habeas corpus for the relief of Frederick S. Littlejohn.—This writ of *habeas corpus* seems to be somewhat shrouded with mystery. It is pretty certain that the relator, who is a brother of Ex-Speaker Littlejohn, now Consul at Liverpool, was on Friday last arrested in this City on the charge of an attempt to bribe an officer of the Legislature. It is also certain that Mr. Justice MULLIN issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for his relief, but where the writ is returnable is not known. The law requires that notice of the return of any writ of *habeas corpus* in this County shall be served on the District Attorney. That officer, however, has received no such notice, and knows nothing of the matter whatever. After diligent search and inquiry at the place where the writ is to be returned, the fact whether it is or has been returned is not ascertained.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Carr vs. Carr.*—Defendant discharged.

Matter of Browney, a supposed Lunatic.—Referred.

Tracy vs. McMahon.—Receiver appointed.

MULLEN, J.—*Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Thomas C. Fields—Two cases.*—Motion granted.

Superior Court—General Term.

ALL THE JUSTICES.—*The New-York Ice Company vs. Parker.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Van Zandt vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered.

Beers vs. Jimmerson.—If the plaintiff consent to reduce the amount of the recovery, as specified in opinion, the judgment to stand. Otherwise reversed, and new trial ordered.

Benton vs. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—If the plaintiff files consent to reduce the amount of the recovery specified in the opinion, judgment to stand; otherwise reversed, and new trial ordered.

Webber vs. Kingsland et al.—Judgment reversed—new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Schuschardt vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—A reargument ordered.

Chauncey vs. The Same.—Same order.

Alsop vs. The Same.—Same order.

Illius vs. The Same.—Same order.

Lynch vs. Murphy.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Kolt.—Demurrer reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs, but without costs of appeal, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer within twenty days, on paying costs.

Hayes vs. Hayes et al.—Order affirmed.

Deshon vs. The Merchants' Bank.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Van Amringe and wife vs. Bennett.—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict, with costs.

Mott vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Winterhoff et al. vs. Siegert.—Order of County Judge modified, without costs.

Fowler vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—Verdict set aside, in pursuance of stipulation.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

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South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails. (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:
AN ELEGANT LANDSCAPE, by KOCHKOCK.
LANDSCAPE. Horses frightened by a Storm, by MARIA GEIRVOOEST.
TEA-PARTY, by TENKATE.
The Sleeping Hunter, by A. DE BRAECKELAER.
MARKET WOMAN, by KERREMAN, (Pupil of Von Schendel.)
THREE LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
Landscapes, by Roesselz. Fine Marines, by Williet. Schaef. Interiors, by Pez, Dupray, and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

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CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage and a writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 2d day of July, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Ford's Dock, Brooklyn, all the right, title and interest of William T. Kendall, which he had January 2 1861, or at any time thereafter, in and to the brig *John E. Rhoades*.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
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HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,
Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas, arm sewing and parlor chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, rosewood do., mahogany divans, gilt cornices and lace window curtains, painted enameled cottage suites, black walnut cribs, oval gilt frame and pier mirrors, imitation rosewood cane-seat chairs, marble-top washstands, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscribers, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June, 1861, at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Caroline Bleidorn in and to the estate of Louis Bleidorn, deceased, under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County.
CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Assignees, No. 169 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.
The above sale is adjourned to July 3, 1861, at same hour and place. June 28, 1861.
CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

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AUCTION SALE!
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On THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,
At the private residence of M. B. Chapin, Esq., No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of piano-forte, parlor suites, paintings, engravings, carpets, rugs, curtains, shades, vases, mirrors, book case, oil cloth, stair carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, tables, China, glassware, knives, forks, hair mattresses, bedding, McGraw's patent sofa bed, spring-bottom chairs, &c., and basement and kitchen furniture.

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WILL SELL THIS DAY (MONDAY,) July 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Evening Post and Commercial Advertiser.* Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 8.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER—NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.—This Society will meet at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 M.

Members of the State societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 10½ A. M. By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.

WM. S. POPHAM, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, A gold bracelet, in a morocco case. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by applying to Rev. A. CLEMENTS, No. 247 West 32nd-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. CURET'S TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 O'CLOCK, Sunday's at 5.—Gentlemen wishing for a good dinner at 75 cents, including a pint of claret, will please to call at No. 764 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. Furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen. Private parlors for parties.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SUSPENSE—CARNIVAL ON SKATES—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON—TABLEAUX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

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To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entir morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Notwithstanding all the recent statements to the contrary, it is now intimated in our Washington dispatches, that an immediate forward movement of our army in Virginia is probable—so immediate, in fact, that the Fourth of July may be celebrated by driving in the rebel pickets, and clearing the country as far as Fairfax Court-house. Some ground for such a belief may perhaps be found in the fact that Gen. MCDOWELL is to be retained in command—the statement that he was to be superseded by Gen. DIX being now authoritatively contradicted. Of the movements and intentions of BEAUREGARD and his rebel host, we receive various reports, the most recent of which was brought to Washington by a lady who escaped from Richmond after various vicissitudes. According to her statements, BEAUREGARD openly declares his intention to move towards Washington, and hopes yet to be able to obtain possession of it. His plan is to get as near the Arlington outposts as possible with his main force and to shell the city—pushing his column on, meantime, to engage our forces, until he sees an opportunity to march upon the Capital with his reserve. This plan might undoubtedly be made to work, were it not for the fact that the Government has within call some seventy or eighty thousand well drilled troops to support a perfect cordon of artillery, which it will be necessary for the rebel forces to pass before they can hope to attain their end.

Another skirmish is reported as having taken place near Alexandria, on Saturday night, between the picket guard of the First Michigan Regiment and a party of about twenty rebel scouts. One of the Michigan men was killed, and one was wounded, while the loss of the rebels was two killed and two wounded. The attack upon the pickets is said to have been made from ambush.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the forward movement, already spoken of as likely to occur, was to take place yesterday. The Third Massachusetts Regiment was to move from the Fortress and take up a strong position beyond Hampton, near the Newmarket Bridge, where it was to be joined by the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment from Newport's News, Col. ALLEN'S regiment taking the place vacated by the latter. An explanation of the nature of the misunderstanding between Gen. BUTLER and Col. ALLEN, which resulted in the arrest of the latter, will be found in a letter which we publish this morning.

Affairs continue quiet in Baltimore, and there is little or no change in police affairs since the arrest of Marshal KANE, and the consequent excitement among the police force. A Home Guard, on the plan of those in Hagerstown, Williamsport, and other towns in Western Maryland, is about to be organized in the city, which will consist of one hundred and fifty men from each Ward, fully armed and equipped in the best manner. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Thirty second New-York Regiments passed through Baltimore yesterday, making about seventy thousand troops in all which have passed through since the commencement of the National troubles.

Affairs in Western Virginia seem to have undergone no change—at least, no change is reported as having occurred within the last twenty-four hours. Major-Gen. MCCLELLAND and Staff are now at Clarksboro', and Gen MORRIS is in command at Phillippa, which place the rebels appear to have given up all idea of attacking at present. They probably have a wholesome dread of the place. Gen. HILL commands the National forces at Grafton and along the railroad from Parkersburgh and Wheeling to Piedmont.

Col. BERDAN, who has been authorized by the Government to raise a regiment of sharp-shooters, is now in Albany, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Military Board to the organization of the company from this State. There is little doubt that their consent will be obtained. Candidates for admission to this regiment are subjected to the most rigid test as to their skill with the rifle.

The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have already furnished, to fight the battles of the nation, upwards of thirty-two thousand men, who are already at the seat of war, or are under orders to march immediately. In addition to these, there are at least ten thousand men being organized, to say nothing of fifty thousand more who would instantly take up arms if there was a probability of their services being required by the Government. Add what has been done here to what has been done throughout the State, and there is little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that New-York intends that the Government shall be sustained.

The Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers reached this City yesterday morning, and after being welcomed by the sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York, took dinner at the Park Barracks, and left for Washington by the evening train New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Our advices from Hayti, received by an arrival at Boston, reach to the 10th of June. Great excitement was created at Cape Haytien on the 14th, by the appearance of a Spanish man-of-war, which seized two logwood barges, and sunk a third, capturing the crew of the latter. The reason for the outrage was not explained, though it was believed to be in consequence of depredations committed by the logwood bargemen on the Dominican side of the river. In consequence of this affair, the supplies of logwood were cut off temporarily.

The Stock Market opened on Saturday with less strength than on Friday, but subsequently recovered the partial decline and left off firm: New-York Central 74. Missouris 38½. Exchange firm, at 106 ₱ cent. Money Market dull, at low rates, on prime securities.

The Financial Problem.

Washington correspondents are notoriously accustomed to eke out the meagre information they gather at the departments with conjectural wisdom exclusively their own. To this supplementary talent is to be ascribed the various summaries given by our cotemporaries of the Executive Message to Congress and the reports which are to accompany it; the recommendations of Secretaries, and the measures to be introduced by chairmen of important committees. None of these reports, we venture to say, have the slightest foundation in ascertained fact; and yet their scope is so comprehensive, that it is scarcely possible all of them shall miss the mark. To Secretary CHASE, for example, financial schemes covering every possible method of raising ordinary and extraordinary revenue have been attributed. Treasury notes of various rates of interest; a popular loan; a foreign loan; have been mentioned as the resources to which he is prepared to appeal. To some of these resorts he will of course have to commit himself in his report; and the foresight of the correspondent will inevitably be justified. How can it be otherwise?

But while thus minute in points of secondary interest, our informants are less specific on others of higher import. Whatever policy, for instance, the Secretary of the Treasury shall adopt, we must have reason to believe it is founded on distinct, safe, and permanent principles. Two of these are of paramount importance. Whatever the debt created, it must be so arranged that the burden shall fall upon the future. The war in which we are engaged is essentially for the benefit of posterity. If temporary expediency were alone consulted, it might be advisable to meet the demand for a separate confederacy, and a new governmental experiment; but it is because, looking to the future, we foresee a long train of inevitable evils resulting from the abandonment of the cardinal principle of national unity, that we enter into this contest, and resolve to prosecute it to a successful termination. To achieve this ultimate good, we are expending our millions, offering our lives, suffering the ruin of business, and submitting to poverty and self-denial. It is clear that in assuming thus much this generation is doing more than its share in vindication of the national integrity, and may reasonably demand that some fair proportion of the expense be shared by its successors. With no sort of justice can the obligation of paying the entire cost of this war for humanity and posterity be imposed upon the generation which has sacrificed all its material interests and destroyed its ability to make large pecuniary outlays, in undertaking this great and necessary task.

Another point the Government will keep in view is that its financial measures shall not only bear as lightly as possible upon the people at this instant, but that they shall be promotive of the public welfare, in restoring business to its usual channels and activity, and reinvigorating the national confidence, enterprise and industry. It is quite possible to so frame a financial policy as to effect these capital objects. The Northwest is suffering profoundly from the disturbance of its currency, caused by the depreciation of Southern securities, which in its turn is caused by the war. The ability of its people, as customers of the manufacturing States, is thus crippled, and we are left without the compensation for the loss of Southern trade, to which we are entitled. With the exception of the production of war *materiel*, our workshops are absolutely idle. Capital, guarded with that jealous caution which always governs it in periods of uncertainty, refuses to lend itself to enterprise. If a judicious consideration of these sources of popular embarrassment be introduced into the plans to be suggested by Secretary CHASE, much may be done to alleviate the actual sufferings of the people, and to restore the movement of National prosperity.

But whatever is done, whatever the shape the Government measures may take, it is of vital importance that no recommendations shall be made tending to depreciate the National credit. The Secretary may safely assume that if ten times the possible sum required by this war be needed, the faith of Government is sufficient to procure every dollar of it.

It was a pitiable confession of weakness in the rebel Government, when to obtain a first loan of $15,000,000, it was obliged to pledge certain revenues to meet the interest and reimburse the principal. There is no such weakness in the credit of the National Government. Its resources are too manifold and manifest to require such specific provision, even if the judicious capitalist demanded it, which, after experience of the delusive character of such pledges, he is not likely to do. It is far better to assume the entire solvency of the National Treasury; to assume its ability to meet any engagements, however large their proportions, it may be obliged to contract, than by the indication of specific sources of revenue for specific loans, to make an implied admission of insecurity. Into any such error, we trust Secretary CHASE will not be betrayed.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The contest for the Speakership of the House, according to our Washington dispatches, is extremely animated. It lies apparently between Messrs. GROW, COLFAX and BLAIR, all of whom are eminently and perhaps equally qualified for the chair; but as only one can be chosen, the ardor of the competition at this late moment is a spectacle we regret sincerely to witness. Of one thing all the parties concerned may be well assured. The people will tolerate no protracted conflict upon the subject, such as has often postponed the business of legislation for weeks. The work this extra session is to do must be done with all the haste consistent with prudence; and whosoever permits personal ambition to impede the movement of business, will be paid in a most undesirable unpopularity; and the converse of the statement is equally true. There is no cheaper rate at which public gratitude can be bought, than by promptly withdrawing from a contest, which may otherwise be prolonged. Let us ask who of the gentlemen named for the place, will be first to make the sacrifice, and earn its reward?

Iron Ships of War

We anticipate the sneer with which such a proposition will be received by a department that still adheres to low steam, clumsy engines and other awfully old-fashioned things. We are aware that the public is saturated with the single idea that a shot will tear an iron plate all to pieces, while it will only make a round hole in wood, just as if that, supposing it true, were the only thing to be said about a war-ship, and the conclusion of the whole matter. Just so the public said about English railways—that they cost a pound where American roads cost a dollar, and that this was the cause of their great comparative economy. It turned out, however, that this otherwise masterly conclusion had one defect—it was not true; and so it will be with the present conclusions about iron for war-ships. By setting forth a few facts in the case, we shall expect to aid in removing the popular objections to iron hulls; official prejudice, we cannot hope to reach.

The first requirement of a ship of war, is *durability*. The causes tending to destroy such ships are first and chiefly, projectiles, of which the most formidable are red-hot shot, and shells filled with molten metal, not so much by reason of their force, as on account of the almost unquenchable fire of which they consist, and which they scatter into every seam and crevice. Such shots, sticking in the sides of a wooden wall, or dripping their liquid fire into internal cracks, could hardly be ferreted out on *terra firma* by a New-York Fire Zouave, nor extinguished by a New-York steam fire-engine, much less in the heat of action on shipboard. Were an enemy to take all possible advantage of these modern missiles, a wooden man-of-war would hardly be tenable for a quarter of an hour. Now, iron is absolutely incombustible, while the dry and seasoned mass composing a wooden ship is simply tinder. We are not speaking of iron shells filled with wooden decks, bulkheads and staterooms—of those match-boxes, or rather furnaces, stuffed with kindlings, sometimes called iron ships; but of absolutely metallic *ships*—shells, partitions, decks, doors and all. That a wooden ship will ignite in every place where red-hot metal touches it, and every time it touches it—that, under a shower of such projectiles, it will be a perpetual fountain of flame, is very easily imagined by outsiders; and that it is peculiarly liable to fire, will be admitted by the Department. That molten iron, on the contrary, will run in streams or lie in pools on iron decks without causing a conflagration, is tolerably certain. It requires very little argument, then, to show the superiority—the absolute necessity—of iron ships to meet this emergency. But, we are told that shot cannot be heated on board ship! Perhaps the same objectors will deny that white-hot coal enough to keep a smelting furnace in blast is already burned on shipboard to make steam. If we remember rightly, the art of heating shot, and of setting wooden works on fire with them, is known to the C. S. A. The fact is, any fort or vessel which can put hot shot into our wooden ships, will burn them; and if this terrible fact does not warrant the use of incombustible material, we should like to know the reason why. But wooden ships are always liable to fire from other causes; from the careless use of lights, from defects in or accidents to the boiler-furnaces, &c., and the proposed remedy holds good against all sources of fire, and removes at once the grand and principal source of danger, either while fighting or cruising. That even iron shells, with wooden inner works, are safer than wooden hulls, is instanced in the case of the *Sarah Sands*, which caught fire at sea while conveying a full complement of troops to India. Her contents were entirely burnt out for about a third part of her length, her magazine exploded, and then she experienced a ten days' gale, after all of which she came into port with every soul saved.

The next in order, of the formidable modern missiles, is the percussion-shell, which explodes on hitting the object. When fired at a wooden ship (or, as has often been tried, at a wooden target), they tear a hole through it about the size of a common door. They do not encounter pressure enough to explode at the instant of striking the wood, but bury themselves first, and then blast out a chasm in every direction. But it has been experimentally proved in England, that common shells break in pieces upon striking the side of an iron ship, and fall harmless into the water. This is the case with time-shells, percussion-shells, and shells filled with molten metal; and iron plates of ordinary thickness are absolutely proof against them. What the exact result would be, in case of the Sawyer or Hotchkiss shells—elongated projectiles fired from a rifled cannon—it is impossible to say; it is certain, however, that they could produce no such result by exploding against a thin edge of metal as when buried in a mass of wood. Iron ships, then, are proof against ordinary shells, and nearly so against every class of exploding projectile, while wooden walls are and must be torn and shattered, and in every case penetrated, by all shells.

The next missile in order, is the solid shot. It is true that at ordinary ranges it will generally pass through both sides of a wooden ship, and the intervening objects, without doing much other damage, or leaving large and splintered holes that cannot be stopped. Now, it has been stated, chiefly as a matter of opinion, that a solid shot will break a large, irregular hole in the side of an iron ship where it enters, and a very much larger hole in the opposite side where it goes out, which holes cannot be stopped by any practicable means, hence that the whole side of the vessel will be very soon carried away, and foundering will be the speedy result. Also, that the iron splinters will kill a great many men, while wood will not splinter seriously, &c. There has not been much naval warfare since iron ships were introduced, but we have some evidence in point, and we submit it as conclusive, for it is not possible that the same causes should produce diametrically opposite results. Capt. E. P. CHARLEWOOD, R. N., who recently commanded the iron frigate *Guadaloupe*, in the service of the Mexican Government, testifies before a Parliamentary Committee, that his ship was under fire almost daily for four or five months, that "the damage (by shot) was considerably less than is usually suffered by a wooden vessel;" that "there were nothing like the number of splinters which are generally forced out by a shot sent through a wooden vessel's side;" that the vessel "was hulled once in the midship part, at about one thousand yards; the effect was, that it passed through the iron, making a *round* hole in the iron;" that "at two feet below water, it (another shot) passed through the vessel's side and through two or three casks of provisions, and that the hole was simply plugged by the engineer at the time." He also states that none of the shots displaced any rivets in the side-plates or in the plates of which the frame was formed. Again, Capt. W. H. HALL, R. N., who was promoted in the Chinese war, being asked as to his opinion of iron for ships-of-war, states as follows:

"From the experience I obtained in China with respect to the *Nemesis*, (an iron frigate,) I formed a very favorable opinion of it. Several wooden steamers were employed in the same service, and they were invariably obliged to lie up for repair, whilst I could repair the *Nemesis* in twenty-fours, and have her always ready for service; indeed, many steamers were obliged to leave the Coast of China and go to Bombay for repair. Repairs which would have taken, in a wooden ship several days, would take in our ours as many hours only. In one action she was hit fourteen times; one man lost his arm, one shot went in at one side and came out the other. The shot striking the reverse side from within was not of a dangerous character. There were no splinters in case of that shot. It went through just as if you put your finger through a piece of paper. Nothing could have been more easily stopped than I could have stopped that hole in the *Nemesis*."

Besides this specific evidence in the case of iron *ships*, there is much more at hand of a similar character, in case of iron plates, variously fastened and penetrated by shot. But in the face of it all, the majority of American naval officers still insist that the splintering of iron sides is such an awful defect, that its shedding of shells and incombustibility are of no comparative importance. They apprehend no comparative danger from hot shot and melted iron lying about on match-wood decks and forced into the cracks of seasoned timber,—they anticipate no comparative peril from the bursting of imbedded and whirling rifle-shells,—but the splintering of iron sides is too terrible a risk to be contemplated for a moment!

So much for the effects of projectiles. The next peril is of the sea. A fighting condition is of primary importance, of course, but the principal business of Government vessels, after all, is cruising, and their principal risk, like that of all others in the long run, is of shipwreck. We have often referred to the remarkable strength of iron ships—not of the *Royal Charter* and the *Connaught* stamp, which began to go to pieces on their first trips—but fairly built vessels of average materials. Among the many authentic instances are the following: The *Vanguard* went ashore, and lay for some time on a bed of rocks in the harbor of Cork. The stern was somewhat broken, but the vessel was so little strained that the engines worked as well as ever when she was got off. The *Tyne*, a very large ship, ran ashore on the Dorset coast in a fog, and remained hammering on the rocks there for nearly a year. When at last rescued, her rudder and a portion of her keel were torn off, but no perceptible change could be discovered in her general form, and all other parts were as sound as when first built. The *Great Britain* ran ashore and lay many months in Dundrum Bay, exposed to a whole Winter's seas and gales. Her bottom was battered and damaged, but her general form was unaltered, and no strain could be detected in her upper sides. These facts are taken from official reports, and the vessels are all running yet. The *Persia* ran into an iceberg (the same one that sank the wooden *Pacific*,) and filled her forward compartment with water, but crossed safely on her first trip. The *Edinburgh* and *North American* both ran on the rocks about Cape Race at full speed, and were not lost; and the *City of Philadelphia*, we believe, has lain there for a number of years, without showing signs of going to pieces. Every one knows that wooden ships, in either of the circumstances mentioned, would have gone to pieces, as all wooden vessels have done, without exception, under such treatment. In addition, therefore, to all the fighting advantages of iron ships-of-war, we consider their superior strength to encounter gales, and lee shore, if it comes to that, of still greater importance; and we wish we could hope that the Department would at least go so far as to investigate the facts in the case, before ordering a great quantity of wooden vessels which, according to statistics, will neither last as long, nor carry as much for a given tonnage, but which will cost the same, if not more, than a first-class iron fleet.

THE CHIVALRY AS BUCCANEERS.—Every one remembers the terrible telegram sent from JEFF. DAVIS' head-quarters about the time that he issued his freebooting proclamation, which announced that there were *three hundred thousand* applications for letters-of-marque on file in Montgomery, and that the buccaneers were even then waiting with sails set and anchors hoisted, all ready to go a-pirating on the high seas. Some skeptical individuals thought at the time that there must be a mistake in the figures, and that three thousand was probably the number intended; while others boldly divided the figures of the gasconading rebels by a thousand, and put down three hundred as still more likely to approximate the truth. But a fleet of even three hundred piratical craft, or even a tenth part of that, well armed and manned by such crews as the blood-and-thunder pirate novels tell about, was sufficiently formidable; and the thought of such a horde of roystering desperadoes, reveling in blood and booty on the old fields of buccaneer exploit in the Gulf of Mexico, doubtless made many a shipowner and importer tremble for their property, and gave a shudder to many a mother and sweetheart, whose bold sailor-boy might perchance be voyaging far away to India, China or California.

The New-Orleans and Charleston papers gave glowing accounts of the prodigious amount of plunder that would soon be brought into their ports—of the rich East Indiamen, heavy with the fragrant spoils of the Orient—of the China merchantmen, laden with teas and silks—of the California steamships, burdened with the golden bars—of the English traders, crammed with their cargoes of manufactured goods of every variety, from Lyons and Paris, from Manchester, Birmingham and London—of the Mediterranean mercantile fleet, all bursting with the wines and oils and numberless luxuries of Southern Europe—in short, of the riches of all lands, pouring, in a free and continuous stream, into all the ports of the glorious South. "Visions of glory burst upon the Southern soul—the realization of which was in the hands and good pleasure of" three hundred thousand bold buccaneers.

As yet, however, unrealized. Three long months have passed away since the pirate-President's proclamation raised these glittering hopes, and now they seem more unrealizable than ever. The pirate fleet that was to swarm all the seas, and ravage all our coasts, can neither be seen nor heard of. The old scows and hulks and stolen revenue-cutters which constitute the "Confederate Navy," skulk in the swamps and bayous near shore; and even the fine steamers engaged in the Havana and Texas trade, which the rebels confiscated from their New-York owners to convert into piratical cruisers, and which, in the hands of old-style pirates, would ere this have committed such terrible depredations, seem now to give the Yankee tars a berth as wide as the ocean. The Southern sailors, too, who were going to perform such gallant exploits on the high seas, consist—if we may judge from the officers and crew of "Privateer No. One," now in the Tombs—of as shabby and nondescript a lot of scalliwags as ever stretched hemp at the yard-arm.

As for prizes, the Confederate pirates have taken somewhere about a dozen; but unfortunately for the honor and prowess of the ocean chivalry, most of them consist of Yankee coasting craft which were captured by chivalric landlubbers while lying in Southern ports, foolishly confiding in Southern honor. Beside these, they have captured by stealth a few unsuspecting whalers, homeward-bound from the far Pacific, and one or two weather-bound vessels of small tonnage, which drifted too near the secession coast. But of all the splendid ships from India, California, and Europe, with which the seas swarm, and of whose capture by wholesale they dreamed, not one has fallen into their hands—thanks to our gallant little navy and the blockade. And their success is not likely to be any greater in the future. So it may be considered settled that the Confederate Government can't fill its emply exchequer after the style of Capt. KYD.

A National Uniform, and What to Make it of.

Special attention is drawn by Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, to the bewildering variety of costume worn by the rebel troops beleaguering Fort Pickens, and the fatal accidents likely to accrue in consequence, amid the confusion of a general action. The army we have sent to suppress Southern insurrection is clothed with similar disregard to the vital importance of quick and ready recognition of each other by different parts of a large force, which may be brought in contact whilst moving from detached points towards some central position. How, for instance, can men from Maine or Ohio, when they come suddenly upon the Duryee Zouaves, tell whether they are New-York friends or New-Orleans foes? What, in the eyes of an Indiana rifleman is to distinguish a gaily decked chasseur of this City from his similarly accoutred Virginian prototype? How shall the Western horseman know whether it is a Massachusetts or a South Carolina company of neutral tint that he is riding down? In the existing confusion of clothes, no amount of precautionary instruction can prevent the most disastrous errors of this kind from taking place. Such errors, in the best regulated armies, cannot always be avoided; but, by a very simple arrangement, they may be eliminated from any ordinary list of military casualties.

The first thing to do (and it can be done easily, when the regular militia regiments, with pet notions of their own as to dress, have withdrawn, leaving a homogeneous host of volunteers under the entire control of the Government,) is to put every man, no matter what part of the country he hails from, nor what particular arm of the service he belongs to, in a jacket, trowsers and cap of the same color and material, allowing such distinctive marks—by variations of facing and minor details of peculiar cut or manner of wearing only—as will not injuriously affect the main object to be subserved. It has been done in the case of regular United States soldiers, and why should not the idea be carried out on a larger scale in the immense army which now owes Uncle Sam obedience? Not only would there then be little excuse for, or even possibility of, two bodies of men under the same command, coming into unexpected and deplorable collision, but a system would be inaugurated which would simplify, in a surprising manner, the now complicated and expensive question of keeping our troops punctually and plentifully clothed. A sub-department, having sole superintendence of this particular branch of duty, could enter into and see faithfully executed contracts that should keep a never-failing stock of garments in store—garments that could be dealt out at short notice to any regiment, or number of regiments, requiring a new outfit. There would be no confusion nor delay. All the indications wanted in a requisition for so many of such or such an article, would be the "Number" of a regiment, and forthwith a bale, or half a bale, or half a dozen bales of the things required could be sent off upon the instant.

It is neither necessary, nor advisable, that these things should be made of fine, costly, or even very durable material. There is no definite intention manifested yet of establishing a permanent standing army, in clothing which durability would be a chief test of cheapness. Our soldiers may only be wanted for six months or a year. In that case, each man will need two, or at most three, suits—one to last until October, another through the Fall and early Winter, and a third up to the end of Spring. Soldier coats and trowsers, half worn out at the end of either period, would, doubtless, be only wasted. The French, German, and British armies, being organizations certain to exist for a lengthened period, it may be economy to furnish them with clothes that shall last two and three years; but, to provide our temporary army so, would be the height of extravagance. It would encourage a spirit of misdirected enterprise that would glut the market with hundreds of thousands of suits, which would either never be used, or else be cast off when scarcely soiled, and finally sacrificed at a loss of ninety per cent., as were millions of dollars worth of things found useless to the British Army at the close of the Crimean War. We want no such mismanagement for the benefit of contractors as this. In a war, where aggrandizement, or even repayment of money spent, appears to be out of the question, not a cent must be thrown away, not a chance, if it can be helped, given to any one for peculation—no, nor speculation—on the perilous necessities of the present crisis. Matters must be conducted in a plain, business-like, easily-inspected way; and, to do this effectually, as regards the clothing of our soldiers, no better scheme could be devised than that of having the clothes furnished on a National uniform pattern, which would be its own detector of any deficiencies in quality, in quantity, and in individual and collective cost. On these points contractors would check each other; for a single honest one could convict a score of cheats, by the mere evidence of comparison; and the computation of killed, wounded, and missing soldiers, taken into account with the roll call at the end of a campaign, would be ample safeguard against any attempts at collusive cooking of official ledgers; always provided that the race of Colonels can be relied on for an average share of rectitude, which we have, as yet, seen no reason to doubt.

We specified, in a previous article, such indispensable items as went to the making up of a complete uniform. We also mentioned the stuff of which that uniform ought to be made. We again say that, for the Summer season, flannel only should be used. In comfort and cleanliness, for wear beneath a sweltering Southern sun and through the often pestilential atmosphere of Southern nights, nothing can, for a moment, be compared to it. Then, for the price of one cloth suit, two suits of flannel can be provided; and, though flannel may be only half as durable, the mere change of clothes which this entails is of incalculable hygienic advantage. The very quantity made needful is an argument in favor of flannel; for the incessant demand and speedy consumption thus created opens up a field of employment that would keep from starvation the families of the very men who are gone to do our fighting. From every point of view, this idea of a national uniform, manufactured to an illimitable extent, of an inexpensive and appropriate material, exhibits a reasonable, wise and beneficent aspect, and we recommend it to the immediate and careful consideration of those having the direction of such subjects in their charge.

Southern Denunciation of Northern Democracy.

The Southern Press is more fierce, if possible, in denunciation of Northern Democracy than of Republicanism. It seems to have cherished the idea that the Democratic Party was in favor of the treason of secession, and was ready to unite with the South in overthrowing the Constitution and destroying the Union. The City of New-York was largely Democratic, and the Southern Press and people counted on its earnest and cordial support. They expected to see the forts in the harbor seized, the arsenals plundered, the Sub-Treasury dispoiled; that the secession bunting would float from the City Hall, and flaunt from the windows of Tammany and Mozart. There were three hundred thousand Democratic voters in the State, and they reckoned them as three hundred thousand Secessionists, who were as ready as themselves to hew away the pillars of the Republic and topple it into ruins. They could not conceive how a citizen could be loyal to the Union and yet be a Democrat. They could not understand how he could oppose the success of the Republican Party before the election, and not be ready to take up arms against the Government administered by a Republican President afterwards. Professing to be Democrats themselves, they could not comprehend why treason should not be as cheap and common with Democracy at the North as at the South. Hence, when they opened their eyes to the fact that Democracy on this side of Mason and Dixon's line was as true to the Constitution and faithful to the Union as was Republicanism itself, disappointment and mortification intensified their hatred towards those whom they foolishly regarded as their allies. They hate Republicans as their natural enemies, but they execrate and denounce Democrats as deserters from "Southern principles," which, in their folly, they supposed them to have professed.

The error of the Southern Press and people on this subject is founded in a mistaken notion in respect to the real sentiments of the Democratic Party outside of the Slave States. Democracy at the North means something beyond the mere propagandism of Slavery. It will yield to that institution all that it can justly claim under the Constitution, liberally construed, not because it loves Slavery, but because it is "so nominated in the bond." So far as on this subject it stood with the South, it did so out of respect for the Constitution, and an earnest desire to see all its sanctions observed and enforced. Whether all its views of constitutional obligations in regard to Slavery were right or wrong, or whether the concessions or compromises it was prepared to make in its favor were wise or not, we do not propose here to discuss. However these may be regarded, they in no wise interfere with the fealty of Democrats to the Constitution, or weaken their loyalty to the Union. While they denounced the fanaticism of Northern Abolitionists proper, they denounced and opposed with equal or greater earnestness the wickedness of Southern secession. Their opposition to Republicanism was another and a very different matter. The Republican creed was world-wide in difference from Abolitionism, and they knew it. Their battle with Republicanism was waged under the forms of the Constitution, as it had been against the Whig and the American Parties, and their defeat did absolve them from allegiance to organic law. They would gladly have overthrown that party at the polls, but a President elected by a majority of the people in a constitutional way, though a Republican, was President of the United States, and as such entitled to their support. The Government,

allegiance as strong as if one or their own peculiar faith had been elected, and those claims they never dreamed of repudiating. Party was, in their estimation, always and under all circumstances, subservient to the higher duty of upholding and sustaining the Government and those legally appointed to administer it. In the discharge of this duty they knew neither sections nor creeds. Treason, whether North or South, found no favor with the Democratic masses, and it was because of this sentiment, so pervading and universal through all the North, that Democracy rose against Secession, when Secession rose against the Constitution and the Union.

There was neither more nor less of loyalty among the Democratic masses than among the other parties of the Northern States. All were actuated by a common patriotism, and however bitterly they might oppose each other at the polls, they were a unit in their love for the Union, and in their efforts for its preservation. If the people of the South were deceived on this subject, it was their own fault. So long as they remained loyal to the Government, recognizing the Constitution and upholding the flag of the Union, they had to a large extent the sympathy of the Democratic heart. Northern Democracy bore with secession to the verge of patriotism and duty, in the hope of winning it back to reason, but when it avowed its treason, and armed itself in open rebellion, then Democracy became its firmest and sternest enemy.

A Duty to the Southern Union-men.

If there were no other sufficient reason why the Government should persist in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, that reason is furnished in the duty it owes to the Unionmen of the South. Like our revolutionary ancestors, these Southern patriots have staked "life, fortune and sacred honor" upon the issue of the struggle in which they are engaged. Their foes are the most revengeful, infuriate, and blood-thirsty that ever professed the name of Christian; and in intolerant ferocity, these fanatical propagandists of Slavery are only paralelled by the Saracen hordes which followed the banners of Islam in its missionary campaigns for the spread of religion by the Sword. Their hatred of Northern men, whom they regard as Abolitionists, is without bounds, but their detestation of Southern men who are for maintaining the Union, is, if possible, more intense, and the desire to punish them is felt in the same proportion. Men like ANDREW JOHNSTON and EMERSON ETHERIDGE, who have done so much to thwart the plans of the traitors, are no less abhorred than GARRISON and PHILLIPS, and if caught by them their lives would be forfeited amid the brutal orgies of negro traders and overseers.

But the triumph of the traitors would be the signal for the extermination of the Union men of Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, and other sections where the Unionists are in the midst of enemies. The horrors of La Vendée and St. Bartholomew would be renewed on this Western Continent, and the rivers of the South would be red with the blood of those whose crime has been fidelity to the Constitution and the flag which failed to protect them. Confiscation and exile would be among the least evils which these patriotic citizens could expect, as the reward of their faithful allegiance. When men triumph in a noble cause their souls are expanded with love to God and man,—they become tolerant and forgiving, and in the conscious strength of justice and freedom, they can afford to be lenient to their defeated adversaries. But not so the champions of wrong. They are conscious that their triumph is but temporary, because it is contrary to the eternal fitness of things—they know that Providence is against them, and that events are constantly marshaling in strong array for the overthrow of their cause. Victory only secures them temporary repose, and their proud and selfish hearts are rather inflamed with hatred than enlarged by generous sympathy. The success of these Slavery propagandists in throwing off the authority of the United States Government would only serve to madden the rage they now indulge towards their loyal fellow-citizens; and their treatment of the vanquished would be such as they accord to their slaves after an unsuccessful revolt.

The General Government has no right to abandon its loyal citizens to the tender mercies of infuriate traitors. The solemn significance of the official oaths of the President and Congress becomes doubly striking in view of the duty of protection they owe to every faithful citizen. They demand obedience of the subject on pain of death or confiscation of goods, and to him protection is due at every cost, and to the last extremity. It is not necessary to remind those now having control of public affairs, of the solemn obligations under which they lie, but it is proper to inform the lukewarm patriot, or the treacherous sympathizers with rebellion, that these reciprocal duties and obligations of citizen and Government are imperative, and that under no circumstances will they be lost sight of by President LINCOLN, his Cabinet, and the Congress of the United States.

If the fatal example were now set of acquiescing in the dissolution of the Union, because a majority of the citizens of certain States have declared in favor of it, the result would be the utter demoralization of Government, and ever after loyal citizens would be deterred from opposing a strong popular current which might be rushing to the overthrow of the Constitution and laws. There could be no safety in trusting to the protection of such a Government, and its machinery would fall to pieces without an effort to preserve it.

The great extent of country over which the rebellion has spread, is manifestly owing to the fact that the Union-loving people of the South—of every Slave State, in fact, not excepting South Carolina—felt that they could not depend on the Government, and must take care of themselves. Their enemies were organized and armed. *They* were without arms, and without a flag under which to rally. The General Government, until the 4th of March, was in traitorous hands, who, instead of attempting to quell the rebellion, was industriously at work in arming and equipping it, by the robbery of the Government stores. Loyal men at the South saw this, and almost despaired of relief. Gradually they drifted with the current, until finding themselves turned over to the tender mercies of their fellow-citizens, they made a virtue of necessity and joined them outright. It is true that themselves raised an outcry against "coercion," but even this was caused by their apprehension that the coercion would not be speedy and effectual. It was not that they objected to the enforcement of the laws, against the rebels, but they saw that the feeble efforts of the Government would only exasperate, and swell the ranks of the rebellion. If the last Administration had not basely betrayed its trust, or even if the present Administration had had armies and fleets ready to put in motion on the 4th of March, the rebellion might have been quelled long ago, and peace restored.

No Government in the world is so able to maintain its integrity, and to protect its citizens, as that of the United States, when its great energies are roused into action. Hitherto they have lain dormant, and the great oligarchical rebellion will have atoned for its crimes by its effect in awaking the sleeping giant to a consciousness of his strength and vitality. The country will be amply repaid for its present enormous outlays of men and money, by the discovery of its hidden resources of power to protect itself against enemies, whether domestic or foreign.

"The Friends of Peace" and the Present Crisis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed in several influential journals, occasional references to the Peace Society, to its position and principles, in regard to the present conflict. Without venturing or wishing to speak for that Association, or to commit any other friend of its objects to an apparent sympathy with the views I may express, I would most respectfully solicit a small space in your paper for a few aspects of this momentous crisis, as they present themselves to one who has labored the best part of his life in what is called "the peace cause."

Doubtless the community is generally aware that the object of the Peace Societies, in America and Europe, is purely and simply to abolish war between nations; not only by arousing the moral conscience of the civilized world to the folly and wickedness of such an arbiter, but by urging upon Governments and peoples the adoption of certain practical measures for the peaceful and satisfactory solution of their differences. First in the order of these measures, is stipulated arbitration, or special and solemn treaties between nations to refer to the umpirage of a disinterested power or party, any difficulty that cannot be arranged by the ordinary process of negotiation. The second is called proportionate and simultaneous disarmament. This is founded upon the simple proposition: "If from equals you take equals, the remainder will be equals;" or if England and France, by treaty arrangement, agree to reduce their armies and navies by an equal number of regiments and ships, their relative strength, by land and sea, will remain precisely as at the present time. Thus, by a series of mutual and equal reductions, they and all the other powers of Christendom might safely and honorably remove those standing sources of suspicion and danger, and relieve their subjects of the terrible pressure of a taxation that drives them almost to revolution. The third and last measure is more *American* in its origin and intention. It is the convening of a Congress of Nations to elaborate a code of international laws, and to erect a Supreme Court for the application of those laws to any difficulty that should be referred to its decision.

Such, then, are the practical measures which the friends of peace, on both sides of the Atlantic, have been urging upon the Governments and peoples of Christendom for nearly half a century. You will notice, in the first place, that they are all *preventives* of war; that they are to be adopted by nations while in a condition of peace and good will with each other, and are designed to prevent the first uprising of the war-spirit when any difference shall arise between them. It will also be observed, that they apply only to the case and conduct of independent nations, which, even at the fiercest stage of hostile conflict, recognize each other on the same footing as self-standing sovereignties.

Thus, the friends of peace have no direct specific measures to apply to the case of domestic revolution, or to the uprising of the subjects of a Government to depose or change its rule. But we have much, that is indirect and effective, to take away the cause of such revolutions. With the oppressors there is power; and with the power there are always the temptation and occasion to use it despotically. Those Governments which sustain the largest military armaments are always the most oppressive to their own subjects. By reducing their armaments, as proposed, we just to that extent relieve the people they burden of their liability to oppression. By inducing governments to abandon the old lynch law practice of being their own judges and executioners, and to settle their difficulties by arbitration, or a High Court of Nations, we do all that any outside influence can effect to constrain them to treat their own subjects with justice and equity. Here, again, our measures are *preventives* in reference to revolutions. A great many persons of intelligence wholly misapprehend the nature and operation of our efforts for the abolition of war. They often ask, in a tone of seeming triumph, "What would you do, when two nations, maddened to irrepressible frenzy, are clutching at each other's throats? or when subjects of an oppressive Government are grappling in desperate struggle with its power?" It would be equally fair to ask a physician what he would do, if called in, for the first time, to a person nine days gone with a malignant fever, set on fire by poisoned liquors. If he could not arrest the fury of the disease in such a case, would it tell against his professional skill and ability? That is a parallel to the case of the friends of peace in the present crisis. It would, indeed, be difficult for them to prescribe a *régime* of conduct, when the pulse of the nation is at the rate of 150 a minute with the excitement of the conflict. But, in the normal condition of the public mind, or even so late as four or five years ago, it would have been easy for a friend of peace to suggest a practical measure which would have intercepted and prevented this terrible crisis.

It is patent to the world that Slavery is the only cause of the present conflict. All other sources of differences have paled to its extinction before this fearful antagonism. It is the steady growth of fifty years. Nothing else equals or resembles it. Nothing else is even next or second to it, in its capacity of alienation. The prejudice attaching to race, color, language or religion, is a slow and even repugnance; no stronger one year than another. But the conflict between Freedom and Slavery is not only "irrepressible," but geometrically progressive in its intensity. For half a century eminent men, both North and South, both Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery in sentiment, have had a foreboding that the system, some time or other, must involve the nation in a fearful catastrophe; that a servile insurrection would desolate the South and bring immeasurable disaster to the whole Union, or that the two great sections of the country would drift into civil war before the quick head currents of swelling antagonism. The experience of the last ten years, ending with 1860, clearly proved that nothing but some practical plan for the utter extinction of Slavery could save the nation from the worst of these apprehended calamities.

In view of these facts of the past, and aspects of the future, some of the friends of peace, *a priorie motu*, and on their individual responsibility, labored for several years to bring before the Government and people of this country the proposition to provide a way for the gradual and ultimate extinction of Slavery, which should be safe, just and equitable to the South, and magnanimous and brotherly on the part of the North, and which, by its spirit and working, should unite the two sections by bonds of sympathy and interest which never before existed between them. The plan developed and presented at public meetings, in most of the considerable towns and villages in the Free States, may be described in these simple words: "Whenever any State in which Slavery exists shall abolish the system by its own free will and act, it shall receive, out of the National Treasury, a fair and honorable compensation for the emancipation of its slaves."

It was urged that this overture would be the strongest and most satisfactory guarantee Congress could give the South that its sovereignty over the system of Slavery within its own borders would never be overridden nor undermined by any Congressional majority the North might ever attain; that even if it should be able, at some future day, to array fifty Free against fifteen Slave States, this standing proposition would limit the Anti Slavery action of such a majority to the offer and carrying out of compensated emancipation. Nothing could have been more timely, just, generous and graceful than this offer on the accession of the Republican Party to power. I think it may be truthfully said, that there was considerable ambiguity or misapprehension, both North and South, in reference to the Anti-Slavery *animus* and action of that party, on assuming the helm of the Federal Government. For more than a quarter of a century, it had been a widely-extended opinion in both sections, that unless Slavery could have a continuous accession of new territory, it would die out; that if it should be confined to its present area, two converging conditions would terminate in its destruction. In the first place, the lands tilled by slaves would become exhausted and worthless; in the second, the slaves would increase on those exhausted lands until their labor would not feed them, and their masters would be obliged to emancipate and send them off, or to runaway themselves, leaving the negroes to shift for themselves on the lands they had impoverished by their unrequited toil. Now, then, when a great political party took the field under the banner of *Non-Extension*, it received the heartiest support of nearly every man in the Free States who had labored and prayed for the abolition of Slavery. It was made all clear to his mind that the restriction of Slavery to its present area, by exhaustion of the soil and increase of the slaves, would soon become compression, compression plethora, and plethora death. This result was as clear and inevitable as reason could make it. He believed it fully; so did every Pro-Slavery man in the South. One had just as much reason to fear it as the other to hope it. Neither the hope of the one nor the fear of the other had any reason to be a whit diminished by the solemn and energetic declaration of the leaders of the Republican Party, that when in power, it would not lay its little finger upon the system of Slavery within the States in which it existed. Those asseverations were understood in the same sense by all the really Anti-Slavery men of the North, and the Pro-Slavery men of the South. To both parties, they meant what the good Quaker expressed, when he thrust the head of a highwayman, who had assaulted him, into a stream by the road-side: "Friend, I will not kill thee, but I will hold thy head under this water until the breath departeth thy body." To thousands and tens of thousands, North and South, restriction, compression and plethora were drowning instead of hanging Slavery. The issue to be feared by one party and hoped by the other, was the same. What was involved in that issue to the Southern States? Why, two tremendous disasters combined in one overwhelming flood of ruin. All their lands to be exhausted and worthless; all the pecuniary value of their slaves to be annihilated, and out of both universal bankruptcy, anarchy, and flight of whites, or blacks, or both.

Now, I repeat, it would have been equally just to the great Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery communities of the country, if the Republican, or Non-Extensionist Party, at the commencement of the last Presidential election, or at its accession to power, had made the overture to the Southern States of compensated emancipation. For it would have been offering them a safe and generous alternative, by which they might escape the great calamity they so honestly and justly apprehended from the triumph of the restrictive policy. Then it would have fully satisfied all the really Anti-Slavery constituents of the Republican Party, because the offer proposed would aim directly at the ultimate and utter extinction of a system which they had labored so long to abolish. For one, I am confident, and many both North and South are doubtless of the same opinion, that such an offer, at the time suggested, would have operated as an effective preventive of the present condition of affairs.

Thus, in reply to those who ask almost tauntingly of the friends of peace, What would you have done, if called in to prescribe some remedy for the great and terrible evil impending over the country? I would venture to suggest the peace measure so partially described. In doing this, I would not commit the Peace Society, nor any other member of that Association even to an indirect responsibility for the proposition, or to any sympathy with the foregoing views and sentiments. Having labored a good many years in the cause of peace, and having had, for a longer period, the full assurance of belief that this great nation must be rent some day or other, by an internecine war that never had a parallel in history, unless Slavery should be abolished by the joint and generous act of both sections, I have labored long to solicit the services and practical attention of the public mind to the foregoing plan for extinguishing the only source of antagonism between the two great divisions of our republican empire. However else this fearful conflict may terminate, if it leave that antagonism not only untouched, but intensified and inflamed by the nettling memories of civil war, there may be but *one Government*, but there will be *two peoples* within the limits of this Union as distinctive and inimical as ever coexisted under the sceptre of Russia, Austria, or Turkey itself. Our Republic may come out of the struggle like a giant fresh-girded for the race, but it will find the running heavy and slow with a Poland, a Hungary, or even an Ireland fastened to its neck. The rush and the roar of the tempest may now be too strong and loud for the still small voice of this overture, but in the storms that confound sea and sky there sometimes comes a moment's lull, in which a small bird's note may be heard. God grant that a moment's lull for listening may come ere this sweeping tornado bursts with all its red wrath upon this broad land—for listening to this plan of compromise. Can anything better, cheaper, nobler, or more effective be adopted? Give it a second, sober thought. If after the war you would gladly purchase the extinction of Slavery at this price, why not make the offer now, before the wealth of the nation is swamped in the blood that must flow, if the conflict be carried out to its bitter end? But, if no power, human or Divine, shall stay the bloody struggle until our Government and people shall have meted out to the Southern Confederacy all the castigation they think it deserves, I hope they will grace their triumph with an act of magnanimity toward the conquered States—that they will pay to them, one and all: "Now go, and set yourselves up as a *separate* nationality; and when any one of your number shall prefer to come back to the old glorious Union of your ancestors, it shall be admitted on condition of extinguishing Slavery within its borders, and we will pay the bill of emancipation out of the National Treasury."

ELIHU BURRITT.

NEW-BRITAIN, Conn., June 27, 1861.

FROM DETROIT.

Military Matters in the West—Condition of Cairo—Preparations for Pillow—The City of Chicago—Michigan—The Rumors of Compromise with the Rebels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Friday, June 28, 1861.

Either the elevation of the moral atmosphere, or that decline of the mercury which quickens the languid pulses of the human frame, has imparted to my "journey due north" a sense of climbing, of the ascent from burning plains to a mountainous region; and the rapidity of motion being commensurate with the progress of this change of climate, it is impossible, in the hurried jottings scrawled upon the landing-places of the polar staircase I seem mounting, to avoid omissions—*propos d'escalier*—which compel the pen to retrace its flight—a process easier for the feather than for the substitutes of GILLOTT and PERRY.

Thus, I omitted to mention how charming a little parlor the spider WAAGNER has prepared for the fly PILLOW—the same who was his own bolster in Mexico. It would be indiscreet to particularize the ingenious and satisfactory details of the little Redan at the "arrow-head" of Cairo. The scientific spinner of the web has already participated in forty-two general engagements, and should his forty-third be the defence of Cairo, I venture to predict that it will not have been surpassed in brilliancy of result by any of its predecessors in his military career.

Another transplanted veteran—a Russian—has just formed a camp at Chicago, which his diplomas and antecedents promise us will be a military high school if not a university.

I left Chicago with regret. The city and its inhabitants improved upon acquaintance. The beauty of its site has been responded to by corresponding improvements. Its houses, its streets, and its magnitude, present the finest illustration of Western civilization. It has been laid out with an eye to the picturesque, and enabled me to appreciate the despair of its late illustrious political chief when his appeal to the Senate for an appropriation to improve its harbor was scornfully negatived by those whose desertion and persecution of him, and whose faithlessness to the Constitution, accelerated his untimely death. As an evidence that despondency is a word excluded from the Chicago vocabulary, a superb new hotel—the Sherman House—is to be opened there next week, and will compare favorably with the "Continental" and the "Fifth avenue." Instead of new structures, old ones are falling to pieces; here and there a few buildings half-finished are abandoned, and the hotels, if not ruins to their proprietors, are destructive to the comfort and stomachs of their guests in the Land of Dixie. Indeed, a block of roofed stores in Memphis, which less than a score of mechanics were engaged in finishing, was the only exception to this rule which came under my notice in the South.

In my last letter, I mentioned the noncombative tranquility of all the towns and railway stations upon the Illinois Central road after we had left the last outpost, a few miles beyond Cairo. This repose appeared so agreeable a contrast to the blood and thunder of "Dixie," that I compared it to the "Cuckoo's Song" that succeeds the storm in, I think, the second movement in Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony.

In traversing Michigan to-day, its rural quiet aroused my curiosity, if not my skepticism, whilst reading the New-York journals, which all seemed to have been printed with different qualities of gunpowder. I have not seen a uniform or a musket in Michigan. Is she beyond the extreme outer edge of the Cyclone centered in a radius of ten miles around Manassas Junction?

In the great tragedy, whilst the Fates were spinning the thread of a hero's destiny, the chorus chanted in strophe and antistrophe—as BUECK hath it, like the Christian Psalter—a key to the actor's words, gestures and emotions which rendered the audience the same service as the *libretto* of a modern opera. Imagining this country to be the theatre of events which some One more exalted than Prof. LOWE is watching from the stage box of the universe, and designating Gen. SCOTT and Col. DAVIS as the personages for whom the *Parcæ* are spinning threads, one of steel and the other of cotton, the Southern strophe is entoning its war Litany, from the Gulf of Mexico to the frontier, in voices clamorous with zeal though monotonous with unison. In Cairo the responsive antistrophe was sweeter, quite as sincere, but far less in volume. In Chicago the echoes were faint, but I thought people were taking breath, or that there was a temporary eddy formed by reentering and deflecting waves of sound. But when I missed the long familiar canticle in the silence of Michigan, I might have fancied myself in Canada or any where but in the State of Gen. CASS and Senator CHANDLER. Not a town, a hamlet, a way side inn, nor a station in the South, which was not renitent, if not with gold lace, with the gleam of arms and sonorous with the shout of "war to the knife." But the stranger who should land at Detroit this day, more than sixty after the presentation of the bill of exchange drawn by BEAUREGARD upon the patriotism of the North, and so gallantly accepted by New-York, by the East and by Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and not deservedly be called prejudiced who should shake his head at the peco-curantism of Michigan.

Nor are these filthy and nefarious stock-jobbing rumors of impending compromise and adjustment the kind of leaven to raise in such peaceful regions as this the bread whereon Gen. SCOTT's army—which lives not by bread alone—is to thrive in the approaching conflict. I question if President LINCOLN and his Cabinet would be suffered by the people of the North to make such compromise; and I *know* that Mr. DAVIS and his advisers would be shelved, if not "suspended" by their constituents if even suspected of entertaining the idea of such a compromise as the former might accept, viz.: the unconditional restoration of the *status-quo* and the return of the seceders to their allegiance. It is therefore as wicked as it is puerile to kindle the hopes of the farmer and mechanic and fire the excitable brains of the speculator with so lying and treacherous a "will o'-the-wisp."

For the judicial conviction of a lesser grade of crime, of which, forty years later he was found to be innocent, the late Lord DUNDONALD was cashiered from the Navy and degraded from the Peerage of Great Britain.

It is not to be doubted that *cold-nosed* politicians, like our philosophical Secretary of State, who almost inclines to Buckleism, who have no faith in the virtue or the endurance of human passion, and who believe with BYRON, that, like fever, it must exhaust itself, entertain the opinion that the South will weary of its isolation and compression, whether outflanked or not by our great Captain; that schisms will divide its people, who will depose their present leaders, as peoples equally great have, in past times, capriciously set aside chiefs equally valiant and sagacious; and that a day is not many months distant when their successors at Richmond will be called upon to make terms at Washington. Should the future prove the trunk of such reasoning, *suffer me to say*, my "woe be" vaticination that at least some of Grant's "will be the order of the day, or of the night, and the wealthy planters the chief sufferers.

I see fresh blunders at the East,—a squabble between Gen. BUTLER, Col. DUMOUCH, and Secretary CAMERON, about a Sutler! which you head "A Difficulty at Fort Monroe," when your caption should have been, "A Scandal at Fort Monroe and Washington." Then, too, the *Pawnee* has made another inglorious *fiasco*. Why "land three boat loads of men" when "the National force was inadequate and no pursuit could be made," for the sole purpose of retreating, and "securing one strapping negro, two horses, a few overcoats and some camp equipage,"—tin kettles, I suppose?

With her magnificent armament, the *Pawnee*, in proper hands, is an efficient steamer—in smooth water the most efficient in the Navy. In her first affair at Aquia Creek she expended not less than $3,500 worth of shot and shell, and received some damaging missiles from PEGRAM'S batteries. In the official report of that officer, who bore a character for veracity in the United States service of which not even Secession should deprive him, he announces the loss of but one man, who perished by his own imprudent exposure. Estimating the damage to the hull of this fine steamer at $500—a moderate figure—and you have $4,000 as the price paid by the *Pawnee* for a single rebel. Apply the rule of three to whatever number of rebels your experts may deem sufficient to destroy in subjecting the South, and you will land beyond the English national debt, without the deep pulses of that loyal and long-taxed people to draw upon.

The *Pawnee* has one advantage over the gunboats it has been determined to build in the West, which it may be well to mention. Her guns practice according to the approved laws of naval gunnery and naval architecture. I see in a paper that the Western river gun-boats are to carry each the armament of a sloop-of-war—"11 guns, some of which will be 12-inch columbiads." The testimony of the captive ship-master, who was released from the privateer *Savannah*, shows that after the third fire the single 32 pounder of that vessel became unmanageable, after damaging deck and bulwarks. I leave you to imagine the fate of these over-armaments.

In 1848, a brigantine called the *Stromboli*, which had served our Government as a cruiser during the Mexican War, was sold at auction at the Brooklyn Navy yard, and bought by a friend of mine for the California trade. She had carried a single "long Tom" on her forecastle, and had as much heavy timber bracing to enable her to stand the shock of its discharge as a grizzly bear has of bone in proportion to brains. It cost the purchaser a fortnight and many hundreds of dollars to get this heavy framework out of her, and you will bear in mind that she had no steam-engine to be knocked out of gear by the concussion of artillery. Such gun-boats will damage their crews more than they will injure GIDEON J. PILLOW and the defenders of Fort Randolph.

MISANTHROPE.

The Seizure of the Bark Augusta.

From the Greenport Watchman.

Our readers have been apprized of the fact that this vessel, a fine large bark-rigged ship, of 360 tons, formerly a packet brig from New York to Savannah, and latterly employed in the whaling business from Sag Harbor, was bought some three weeks ago by A. OAKMEYER, of New-York City, J. A. APPLEY, of Southold, and others, to be fitted for a whaling voyage from this port. The preparations for her equipment on such a voyage have since been vigorously and rapidly carried forward, and she was expected to sail early this week. What few repairs she needed had been made; her casks had been stowed; the water ballast pumped in, provisions scoopered, &c. But on Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, two United States Deputy Marshals, Messrs. HEARES and SMITH made their appearance on board, and took possession in the name of the United States on suspicion that she was destined for a slaver. They proceeded to seal up the hatches, lock the cabins &c. A steam tug was telegraphed for to New-York, to tow her to that City, but it was afterwards decided to countermand the order and to break out the cargo where she lies at Old Wharf. Deputy HEARES returned to New-York on the *Massachusetts* on Monday, while Deputy SMITH remains in charge. Report says that the origin of this seizure was certain letters from parties here and at Sag Harbor. So far as her outfits are concerned, the men who worked on her, (some of them among our most intelligent mechanics) unite in saying that nothing out of the regular course usually pursued in fitting vessels for whaling transpired to their knowledge. We do not know what grounds the officers rely upon; but it *seems* another to be added to the many outrages recently perpetrated on the commerce of the country. Various vague rumors are afloat, but until we can learn the facts more fully than at present we shall refrain from further comment.

It is proper to add, what we think to be the sentiment of our citizens generally, that we have no sympathy for violations of law and no tolerance for the nefarious slave traffic; but we resent, who the indignation it deserves, any unwarranted interference with an honest business which tends to promote the interests of the place, and we have nothing but scorn for the meanness which aims its shafts in the dark, and founds their flight on mere hints and conjecture, unsupported by any established facts.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only materials that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

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DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
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to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
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Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room

Fourth of July.
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 595 Broadway.
The most delicious and invigorating creams and ices, including vanilla, strawberry, lemon, chocolate, pine apple, fruit, ices, orange, strawberry, raspberry and pine apple.

S. D. Roberts, Dealer in Arms and Ammunition, at the Union Depôt, No. 581 Broadway, between Day and Chatham-sts., offers his entire stock of Fireworks, consisting of all desirable works of celebrated makers at a reduction of fifty per cent. from prices of last year.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
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Military Shoulder-Braces and Abdominal SUPPORTER COMBINED—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

WATSON—RHINELANDER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, JOHN WATSON, M. D., to EMILY C., daughter of the late Bernard Rhinelander, both of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, June 30, ELIZA H., youngest daughter of Mrs. Jane Anderson, widow of the late Robert Anderson.

The friends of the family and of her brothers in law, John Daily, M. A. Hyatt and S. A. Dodge, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 150 Princestreet, on Tuesday at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ California and Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

BURGOYNE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 29 WILLIAM BURGOYNE, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral service, at Grace Church, on Wednesday, July 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

DALRYMPLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 30 JAMES DALRYMPLE, in 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Bank-st., at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

FRAZ.—In this City, on Saturday, June 29, EMELINE FLANDRAU, wife of Samuel L. Frazee, Jr., in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 309.—June 29, 1861.
72, 1, 75, 24, 67, 39, 61, 72, 45, 42, 26, 4, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 310.—June 29, 1861.
4, 65, 13, 36, 21, 72, 41, 61, 40, 38, 7, 31, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what were the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No nurse has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is worldwide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

LYONS'
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,
The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.
LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
D. B. CARPER (late CARNTS & PARK) wholesale and retail Medicine Depot, 362 Broadway, New-York.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 466 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK at FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 3s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make, 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. T. LE ROY,
No. 36 Cedar-st.,
New-York

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
Commencement Exercises will take place on MONDAY next, July 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Marble Church, in Fourth-st., near Washington-square.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, June 28, 1861.

TO THE PRESS OF NEW-YORK.—I DESIRE thus publicly to acknowledge our obligation to the officers and privates of the DeKalb Regiment, for their hearty, active and important service rendered in saving the property of the Company at the disastrous conflagration of our depôt and stables. Also, to the Fire Department, who labored with the greatest zeal, under the most discouraging circumstances.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. A. DANIELS, President.
N. B.—Our cars will run as usual.

MILITARY.

GARIBALDI GUARD.—THIS REGIMENT will be increased by recruiting 250 men. Apply at once to Head-quarters, Irving Building No. 596 Broadway. Donations for the purpose of outfit and rations will be thankfully received by
CHAS. B. NORTON, Quartermaster.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
Sir:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
Sir:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
Sir:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
Dear Sir:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
Sir:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are offering, at retail,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very
Large and Choice Assortment
of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALLIES, DELAINES,
FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
Including

600 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 to 12½ cents.

400 pieces yard wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

100 pieces Gray Goods, for Traveling Dresses, 12½ cents per yard. Very desirable.

300 pieces Canton Poplins, at 30 cents per yard.

400 ORGANDIE ROBES,
From $1 50 to $6 per Robe,
Worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.

200 pieces best quality printed French Organdies, at 12½ cents per yard; reduced from 35 cents.

280 pieces best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies, at 25 cents per yard; reduced from 65 and 70 cents.

325 pieces Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, at 9 cents per yard.

175 pieces Barege Anglais, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

200 pieces Plaid and Broche Barege Anglais, from 10 to 12½ cents per yard.

50 pieces Barege Anglais, 2 yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.

50 pieces Mozambique, 2 yards wide, from 65 to 75 cents per yard.

200 BAREGE ROBES,
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

GRENADINE ROBES.
From $7 to $20 per Robe; usual price, from $18 to $50.

100 pieces Striped and Small Plaid FOULARD SILKS, from 35 to 40 cents per yard.

Small Plaid and Gray CHENE SILKS, from 50 cents per yard and upwards. Very choice styles.

100 pieces GRENADINES, from 40 to 50 cents per yard; reduced from 80 cents and $1 per yard.

1,000 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half price.

OTHER GOODS IN REDUCED PROPORTION.

Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock, and compare our prices before purchasing.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
SELLING OFF,
At No. 473 Broadway, (late BEEKMAN & Co.)
By order of the Assignee.
This entire Stock having
TO BE CLOSED OUT
WITHIN A LIMITED PERIOD,
The price of everything
HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED.
LACE MANTILLAS AND LACE POINTS
Reduced 50 per cent.
SILK AND OTHER DRESS GOODS
in same proportion.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!

1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.

1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.

Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.

SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,

Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at

No. 375 Broadway.

AT 56.
FRENCH FANCY SILK, not half cost.
LEGRAIN'S, 729 Broadway, late Gray & Co.

HONEYCOMB.
MOST BEAUTIFUL TISSUE for Children's wear and LADIES' SUMMER COSTUME (*dernier mode.*)
LEGRAIN'S, 729 Broadway, late Gray & Co.

AT $1 90.
BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES,
worth $8.
LEGRAIN'S, 729 Broadway, late Gray & Co.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING SALE FOR THE SEASON.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4s. RIBBONS all marked down to 3s.
3s. RIBBONS all marked down to 2s.
2s. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s. 6d.
1s. 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s. RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at half cost.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at half cost.
AUCTION LOTS LACE COLLARS and SETS, very cheap.
COLLARS and SETS, French and Swiss, at 8s. and 10s.; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HDKFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th-av. and 14th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
previously to the close of their
HALF-YEARLY INVENTORY,
will offer during the next week
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
In
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
ROBES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
and every description of
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC COTTONS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, CARPETS,
CURTAINS,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GENERAL.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

As we intend to close out all our Summer stock right off.

CALL AND SEE.
CALL AND SEE.

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,

NO. 252 BROADWAY.

W. R. ROBERTS.

N. B.—Be sure you see the name in the store. No connection with any other.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH,
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCES,
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Regular prices per yard $2, will be sold at $1.
Regular prices per yard $2 50, will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices per yard $3, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices per yard $4, will be sold at $2.
Regular prices per yard $5, will be sold at $2 50.
ALSO,
CENTRES, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
AT SIMILAR PRICES.
P. S.—A new lot of Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils just opened.
Together with a full stock of Rich Laces and French Embroideries.
All marked down below the cost of importation.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

BUNTING,
Wholesale and retail.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

BARGAINS!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Black SILKS, very handsome, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.
Grey BAREGES, two yards wide, 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 15 cents, worth 50 cents.
Handsome patterns English LAWNS, 6¼ cents and 8 cents.
Finest French LAWNS, 18¾ cents, worth 44 cents.
Beautiful MOZAMBIQUES, dark styles, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
Traveling DRESS GOODS, 5c., 6¼c., 8c., 10c., and 12½ cents.
Besides innumerable other goods at Astounding Low Prices. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; understands the use of the sewing machine. Inquire at No. 342 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objections to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a steady and permanent situation. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call at 257 East 12th st., near Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or do chamberwork; willing to go the country; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th & 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business; best of City reference. Call or address No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; seven years' recommendation can be given. Call at No. 227 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Country preferred.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go in the country. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS COOKS, &c.—A NICE, TIDY GIRL, WITH excellent references, 2 years in her last place; another good girl, 3 years last place; another girl, 6 years; another, 7 years; another, 9 years, want situations to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general work; one 3 years, one 4 years, another 8 years, in last places, want situations as chambermaids and waiters, or nurses. Also, many other good servants. No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH COOK WISHES A situation in City or country, at moderate wages; understands cooking in all its branches; is also an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist in the washing; has good reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references given. Call at No. 104 24th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days; has no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by an English Protestant young woman, who is a first rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer: has the best City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls, one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take charge from birth, and bring up by hand; is accustomed to traveling; best City reference. Call at No. 10 Prince-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST RESPECTABLE woman, with two years' City reference from present employer, wishes the above situation; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and a beautiful laundress; wages very low; no objections to country. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $5 per month. Call at or address MARY, No. 820 Broadway, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do housework, by a respectable Protestant girl; has good reference; no objection to the country. Will receive calls, for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; understands French fluting; can take full charge of the laundry; would go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in the country as general housemaid; is a good baker of bread, pies and biscuit, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; gets up linens in good style; is also a good dairy-maid; has good reference; can enter her place this day. Call at Ackerman's, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as governess, copyist, or companion; would like to travel with or attend upon an invalid; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. KATE AUSTIN, U. S. Mail Station G, Broadway.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant English woman, a situation as housekeeper or to take charge of a house for the Summer, or would travel with a lady; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to travel with a family, and act as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKING, honest, sober young woman wishes a situation in the country as general houseworker; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is fond of children; can milk, and is willing to make herself useful; has nine months' reference from her last place. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork or fine washing and ironing; is an excellent fluter; has the best recommendations. Call at her present employer's, No. 83 East 16th-st., near 4th-av., until Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after 6.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS WAITER.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A good situation for a faithful girl, who has been three years with her, either as waitress or as chambermaid. Application can be made Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2, at No. 30 West 25th-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

A LADY, WHO IS ABOUT PARTING WITH her nurse, an English woman, is desirous of obtaining a situation for her, either as nurse or chambermaid. She can highly recommend her. Address C, Box No. 1,027 Post-office.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS.—AT THE Servants' Institute, No. 449 Grand-st., may be found a large number of first-class servants, viz: cooks, laundresses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic. Also, a German nurse and waitress.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of a gentleman's horses in all its branches; is a first-class driver; has no objections to the country; has first-class reference; is willing and obliging; can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, TO drive a one horse phaeton; must be expert in driving, genteel in dress, and bring best references. Apply between 10 and 12, at No. 43 Exchange-place, first office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man who comes well recommended. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 East 13th-st., where he can be seen until employed.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman, having no longer any use for his services; he can recommend him in every particular. Address Box No. 2,091 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a single Englishman; is an excellent groom and gardener; understands milking and keeping a place in order; is willing and obliging; wages $10 to $12; best of City reference from his last place. Address T. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, TO GO to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply to J. F. JOY, Secretary, No. 66 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., No. 15 John-st., Thorburn's seed-store.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and groom, by a very respectable, sober man; is a good kitchen gardener, takes good care of horses and cattle, and will be found very useful about a country place; excellent reference from late employer. Address J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS HANDY MAN.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; he understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good driver; is a good milker, and is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, WITH the best of City reference, wishes to obtain a situation as waiter in a private family, or to travel with a gentleman. Address L. Y., 693 Broadway, near 4th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—OUR BOOK-KEEPER having gone to the war, we are in want of help during his absence. Liberal salary given to a competent double-entry book-keeper. Address A. B. M. & Co., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived with most respectable employers, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Address A. M., No. 75 3d-av., between 11th and 12th st.

A STEWARDESS, &c.—WANTED, A STEWARDess for a steamer, four girls to travel with families to California and Europe, three porters, two express drivers, clerk for a shipping office, salary $10 per week; time-keeper for a coal mine in Pennsylvania, two brake men, three boys to learn trades. Charges moderate. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERIcan child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—THREE ACTIVE, TIDY WOMEN, one to cook wash and iron, one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as nurse and seamstress. Must have the best of City references; Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 76 West 34th-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
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By GEO. C. DOBSON,
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AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6. Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

MUSIC FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY OR SONGS FOR THE TIMES.—A sheet containing four popular patriotic songs from the "Golden Chain," by Wm. B. Bradbury, may be obtained for one dollar per hundred sheets, at LIGHT & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST SACRIFICE EVER OFfered, a piano that cost $300 for $125 cash; is a 7 octave, richly carved rosewood case, rich full tone; best makers, fully warranted; is without a blemish: will be offered for two days, at the furniture boxing establishment No. 676 6th av., near 40th st.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, for a young lady of eighteen, about to leave boarding-school. She is well educated and fully competent to teach the usual English branches, together with French and music. To families residing in the country this is especially recommended, as only a small remuneration will be required the first year. References to her guardian, or at the school, can be had by addressing a line to Miss M. K. F., Brooklyn, L. I., Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reëngagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

WANTED—AN INSTRUCTOR IN CAVALRY Tactics and the sabre exercise, to drill a company now forming. Also, a bugler. Apply immediately at No. 119 Pearl-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
AND
CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,
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W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.,
Wm. Neely, No. 342 Bow'y,
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A. Bruehl, Washington,
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston,
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
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RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
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TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ARMY TENT CONTRACTORS.
BRASS GROMMETS, or Eyelets, or the improved PATENT GALVANIZED IRON GROMMETS, are a great saving of time in the manufacture of Tents and an improvement for Sails, Hammocks, Awnings, Flags, &c. Address the manufacturers, WILCOX & HALL, Middletown, Conn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.—A public sale of 44 colts and fillies, sired by Hermes, Nero, G. M. Patchen, New-Jersey, Imported Bedouin, and other stallions of repute, will take place at Bordentown, N. J., on TUESDAY next, July 2, 1861, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, without regard to weather. Terms cash, in bankable funds. The stock can be seen at any time, and every information given by the owners.
A. MAILLIARD.
H. BECKETT.
Trains leave New-York for Bordentown at 6, 7 and 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF SORREL HORSES, kind and gentle in harness, six years old, good under saddle, and will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving for the war. Inquire at WILSON'S Stables, 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

FOR SALE—A WAGON, WITH TOP, FOR ONE or two seats, in good order, the owner having no further use; cheap. Can be seen at No. 129 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 261 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

DR. HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH SAYS [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily at 3½ o'clock P. M.; *Mayflower* leaves the same Pier at 4. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 150 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED AT A PRIVATE FARM-HOUSE, about 25 miles from the City, by a young man; must have pure cream daily. A place where berries are plenty preferred. Terms must be very moderate and location convenient to a railroad station. Address H. L. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE families can be had with a private family living on their farm of 30 acres, 17 miles from the City by steamboat or New-Jersey Central Railroad. Terms moderate. Apply to A CAMPBELL, No. 124 Grand-st., or Box No. 2,377 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWBURGH.—Several families can be accommodated with unexceptional board and large airy rooms, in a first-class private house; abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c. Price moderate. Address R. M. C., Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED—PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD IN A farm-house, within 75 miles from New-York, for two grown persons and a little girl two years old, where fruit is plenty and good fishing; Connecticut preferred. Address, stating terms, location, &c., for one week, ANDERSON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated in the village of Nyack, near steamboat landing; rooms large and airy. Call or address J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN 25 miles of New-York, where there is good bathing, boating and fishing, for gentleman, wife, two children, ten and twelve years old, and servant. Address Box No. 3,473 Post-office, full particulars and price.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, BY A LARGE family; two large and two small rooms will be required; distance not more than one hour and a half from the City. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,474 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near the Great South Bay, Long Island, about 39 miles from New-York. A family of eight or ten can be accommodated. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 252 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., second door from the dépôt, by letter or at the house. Mrs. REYNOLDS.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CARroll Park; situation pleasant and airy; cars pass the door; within easy walking distance of the Ferry. Terms very moderate. Address No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A FINE house, handsomely furnished—positively not having or intending to have any boarders—would receive as one of the family a gentleman, if after a personal interview the proposed arrangement should seem to be mutually agreeable. No correspondence is desired with any gentleman whose moral character is not beyond question. Address H. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, residing in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, would let a large room to one or two single gentlemen. The house has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. For particulars address Box No. 2,497 New-York Post office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO GENTLEMEN.—TO LET, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, one or two pleasant furnished rooms, with breakfast; furniture entirely new; gas and bath in the house; terms moderate. No. 53 Lexington-av., one door above 25th-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

378 FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms to let, without board. Prices to suit the times. House first-class.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a small private family with pleasant rooms and board, at 16 West 19th-st., just west of 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 80 CHATham-st.; has been occupied for the last ten years as an eating and boarding-house; has had a great run of custom, and is now all ready to commence the business immediately, with ranges, boilers, &c.; has a spacious dining-saloon and 42 lodging rooms. Will be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE JANEWAY, Bergen Point, N. J., or on the premises.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANSION, IN EXCELlent order, with all modern improvements; fine lawn in front, and overlooking the North River; an unsurpassed location for a private residence. Inquire on the premises, corner of 75th-st. and 11th-av., or at No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—FOUR THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, just completed, with high stoops and sub-cellars, in 123d-st., (Harlem,) between 1st av. and Avenue A, convenient to the boat and 2d and 3d-av. cars. The location is delightful. Rent, to the 1st of next May, $200 each. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITABLE for a large family; and, also, a small house, furnished beautifully situated on the East River; excellent bathing and boating; about one hour's distance from the City by railway or steamboat. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINing ten rooms, situated in the village of West Bloomfield, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Rent $250. Apply to REXFORD & VAN RIPER, No. 29 Moore-st., or to JOHN C. COLLINS, on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMIly, house No. 236 West 26th-st.; also 2 small houses in the same neighborhood. Rent from $250 to $375 per annum. Also some good floors; low rents to good families. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 233 West 26th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY-SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms; agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address E. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished country residence for a small family and responsible tenant. Address E G., Union square Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.
This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL—ACcessible by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Sandford, or Mr. C. K. June, No. 159 Maiden-lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterised their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

LAKE HAPATCONG HOUSE, MORRIS County, New-Jersey, is now open to receive guests, and is not surpassed for a quiet family resort; also to those going out to spend the 4th of July, we would refer to the Morris and Essex Railroad excursion arrangement for 4th and 5th. Two and a half hours' ride from the foot of Cortlandt-st to Drakeville station, where carriages will be in waiting to convey to the house. RICHARD CARMAN, proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year; also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests, free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PARK PAVILION is now opened for the season. The *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* leave foot of Robinson-st. daily. Address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Riceville Post-office, Monmouth County, N. J. JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL.—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey. The above well-known Summer resort is now open for the accommodation of guests. Communications addressed to the above place will meet attention. WILLIAM SHARP.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 300 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6 000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1 798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT ORANGE NEW-JERSEY, A DEsirable piece of property; improved; fronting on High-st. Apply to JANE WINSLOW, No. 40 East Houston-st., corner of Wesley-place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON Brooklyn Heights, near Wall st. Ferry, to exchange for a country place worth $2,000 to $3,000. Hot water in chambers and bath-room; water closet in bath-room and cellar. Worth $7,000, mortgaged for two-thirds. Would exchange for vacant lots. Address B. NORRIS, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property in 4th-st., well let, pays 10 per cent., from 30 to 50 acres in Westchester County, with good buildings worth from $8,000 to $10,000, for an equal value of exchange, or would pay part cash. Address with particulars TRADESMAN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

1,000 DIFFERENT ENVELOPES.
A CARD TO PUBLIC LIBRARIANS AND OTHERS.
STIMSON & CO., No. 79 Cedar st., New-York, having extraordinary facilities for the collection of popular Envelopes in all portions of the country, will make up sets of 1,000, all different, for $10 per set. For 100 of these varieties, remit $1. No communication will receive attention unless inclosing at least two red stamps.
REFERENCE—The principal Express Companies.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

400 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

FLAGS

FLAGS,
ALL SIZES,
For sale by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.—A LARGE ASSORTment of American Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants, &c., made up in a superior manner, from the best bunting, at about old prices, with an assortment of Bunting by late arrivals, for sale by WM. AYMAR & CO., No. 50 South-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost. [illegible] No. 182 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned persons, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, endorsed "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, June 28, 1861.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS in this institution, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 15. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order,
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 CHAMBERS ST. NEW-YORK, June, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 84 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.
J. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-av. and 26th st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall st., New-York, June 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.
JOHN BAYER, [illegible]

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1. [illegible], Cashier.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, July 15.

Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6 277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.

The fourth installment of assessment—five cents per share—on the capital stock of the SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before FRIDAY, July 5, 1861. This being the last installment, the failure to pay on or before the day named, and also any previous installments remaining open, will render the forfeiture of such stock absolute.
By order, JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, June 28, 1861.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 22, on all deposits in this Institution entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent on larger amounts. Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE—Corner New-Bowery. Open daily. Interest (Six Per Cent.) commences July 1. The deposits of this Bank since the commencement of the war exceed the drafts $31,738 94.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

JULY INTEREST ON CHICAGO BONDS.—Holders of Chicago Sewerage Bonds will present their coupons at American Exchange Bank; of Water and Municipal Bonds, at Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, at which places money is deposited to pay the same. S. D. WARD, Chicago City, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Coupons, due July 1, will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.
P. PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 29, 1861.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next.
By order of the Board. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

18TH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, July 1, 1861. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the third day of July next. By order.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.
By order W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) Per Cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 8, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
New-York, June 28, 1861.

$120,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first-class improved property, in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit the borrowers. Apply to
W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.—Coupons due July 1, 1861, payable on presentation at [illegible] Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1 000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB. MAHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZE, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firm of Ataze & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24-law6wM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against LORENZO RUEZ, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firms of Ruez Brothers & Co., and Ruez & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plffs' Att'ys,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint above named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1861.
je24 law6wM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.
JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 29th day of October 1860.
law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 13 Court street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226,500 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,525 pounds fresh Fish, 50,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil, Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the City Hall, (W. D.) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT.
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School, No. 28, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Chairman.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler, 60 horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and muste, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one (331), three hundred and thirty-three (333) three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.
RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 5TH day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance, daily, (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz:

Station House.	
2d Precinct	No. 49 Beekman-st.
4th Precinct	No. 9 Oak-st.
5th Precinct	No. 49 Leonard-st.
6th Precinct	No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct	Cor. Wooster and Prince-st.
9th Precinct	No. 94 Charles-st.
12th Precinct	Harlem.
13th Precinct	Cor of Attorney and Delancy sts.
18th Precinct	22d-st., near 2d-av.
19th Precinct	59th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
21st Precinct	No. 120 East 35th-st.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

THE SUB COMMITTEE ON MUSIC, APPOINTED by the Joint Special Committee for making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, will meet on MONDAY, the 1st of July, at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of procuring music for the different stands. Parties interested will please appear without further notice.
IRA A. ALLEN, CHAS. H. HALL, GEORGE BICKFORD, } Committee on Music.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown* are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 321 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' [illegible] REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain [illegible] guaranteed.

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PROduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No. Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Cases of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Taylor, Campbell & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. JAMES A. TAYLOR is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM CAMPBELL,
JAMES A. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM TAYLOR has this day associated with him his two sons, JAMES A. TAYLOR and EDWIN L. TAYLOR, and will continue the iron foundry and machine business, at Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Adams st., under the firm name of WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS.

ABRAHAM CAMPBELL will continue the machine business at his former place of business, No. 9 Adams-st.
BROOKLYN, July 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HENSCHEN & UNKART, after being in existence nearly 27 years, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. (Mr. H. F. Henschen retiring from business) and will be used hereafter only in liquidation. Mr. Unkart will continue the business as heretofore, for his own account, under the firm of EDWARD UNKART,
And has authorized Mr. CHARLES G. UNKART and Mr. OTTO HEINZE, to sign by procuration.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. PLATT and NATHAN C. PLATT, of the City of New-York, under and by the firm name and style of PLATT & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d of May, 1861. GEORGE W. PLATT is alone authorized to settle and adjust the affairs of said firm. The business will be continued by GEORGE W. PLATT.
GEORGE W. PLATT,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. NATHAN C. PLATT.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of BUCKBEE & HUSSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of LEWIS H. BUCKBEE. All debts due to and owing by the firm will be settled by JOSEPH R. HUSSON, who will continue the business of the late firm.
LEWIS H. BUCKBEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOSEPH R. HUSSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission on the New-York Stock Exchange.
ANTHONY L. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL H. POND.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. Office No. 23 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.

The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
Capt. GEORGE A. COLE,
Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, via Key West, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA	SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, July 20

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st. or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, July 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail on July 17.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COZZENS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Monday, July 1, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thurs'y, July 4, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 8½ A. M.	Monday, July 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, July 10, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings on and after July 3. John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford, and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 2, 10½ A. M.	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 2 P. M.
Thursday, July 4, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 3½ P. M.	Monday, July 8, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 3:50 P. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 4½ P. M.	Wed'nday, July 10, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Saturdays excepted.) Leaving 10th-st., East River, 7:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 7:45; Peck-slip, 8; Spring-st., North River, 8:15; 30th-st., North River, 8:40; Pier No. 4, North River, 9 A. M. This is one of the best excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, 4TH OF July week, will leave New-York (James-slip) on WEDNESDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., instead of Tuesday, her regular day. Will leave next trip on SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 3 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS AMRICH,
No. 732 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS. For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THREE DAYS ONLY!
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 1, 2, and 3.
LAST THREE DAYS of the GREAT UNION DRAMA,
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM.

Founded on the present War for the Union, and delineating, in living tableaux, many of its stirring scenes and events. It will be produced each AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; EVENING, at 7½.

To be seen at all hours, the wonderful and extraordinary
ALBINO SISTERS AND THEIR BLACK MOTHER AND BROTHER.
Though these children are born of perfectly
BLACK AFRICAN PARENTS.
Their complexion is pure white, their hair or wool white as snow, and their eyes a delicate pink.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMPSON,
beside a great variety of other living Bears.
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
GRAND AQUARIAL GARDEN,
HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL,
And near a Million of other Living and Preserved Curiosities.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.
☞ ON THE FOURTH—THE GLORIOUS FOURTH!
The Museum will present an unwonted bill of
NOVELTIES AND ATTRACTIONS,
Including splendid Dramatic performances every hour.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
AND
FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON.
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED & TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE.
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
NEW UNION TABLEAUX.
NOTICE.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES of the SEVEN SISTERS
On the FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON.
At 2 o'clock; evening, 8 o'clock. Secured seats in advance without extra charge.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

By the special invitation of our citizens, the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
will deliver an
ADDRESS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 4, 1861.
Subject—*The Great Issues Now Before the Country.*

Many other interesting and appropriate exercises, appropriate to the occasion, will take place.

Tickets $1, to all parts of the house. A limited number only issued. For sale at the Music and Bookstores.

The entire net proceeds will be given to the Patriotic Fund.

Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1861.
First representation of Mr. Sothern's intense five act drama, (adapted from the French,)
SUSPENSE.
First appearance of
Mr. FISHER, Mr. HOWARD and Mr. L. P. BARRETT.
To be followed by
A GENERAL CARNIVAL ON SKATES.
After which
THE PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON.
Concluding with
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID TABLEAUX.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

MONDAY, July 1, and every evening during the week. New and varied programme, consisting of Ballads, Glees, Choruses, Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Laughable Interludes, Burlesque Dancing and Mock Opera Matinée. On the Fourth of July, commencing at 3, and on SATURDAY, July 6. Admittance 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM,
HIGH BRIDGE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER.
The steamers
SYLVAN SHORE
AND
SYLVAN GROVE
LEAVE
PECK-SLIP every hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HARLEM every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Connecting with steamers and stages for all the above places.
Fair 7 cents if paid on the boat.
Tickets 6 cents; sold at all the landings.

1776. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY 1861.
EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

The People's Line large and favorite steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. A. DYKEMAN, will make her third annual excursion on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving Pier No. 4 N. R., (foot Morris-st.,) at 7½ A. M.; Pier foot Jay-st. at 8; Pier foot Spring-st., 8¼; and Pier foot Thirtieth st. at 8¾ A. M. Returning, will leave (Cozzens' Dock) West Point at 4 P. M., landing only at Thirtieth-st., Spring-st., and Jay-st. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Neyer's Band will furnish the music. Refreshments on board. This is the boat, crew, and music, that has given the same excursion for the last three years, which is proof enough of its popularity, having at each Anniversary carried upwards of 2,000 passengers comfortably, and with perfect safety.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock—landing at Amos-st., 30th st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion to all landings at reduced prices. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEW-HAVEN, JULY 4th. The new and splendid steamer *Continental*, will leave pier No. 25 East River at 7½ A. M. Fare for the excursion $1 50. This will afford a fine view of the military encampments, and a half day in the celebrated "City of Elms," reaching New-York, returning, at sunrise next morning.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF LAIGHT-st. Sunday School to Pleasant Valley will take place TUESDAY, July 2. The barge POUGHKEEPSIE will leave foot of Spring-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely. If rainy, it will be postponed till next day. Tickets 25 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

On and after July 1, the steamboat SEA SHORE will leave New-York at 6 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, cars will leave Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. These are all to be fast Express lines.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:50 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30, 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For Jamaica, leave 9 A.M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M.; for [illegible] at [illegible] P. M.; for Suffern at [illegible] P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

THE INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

patches for Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham. She will return with twenty-24 pound howitzers.

Mr. Wistar has at last been appointed Sutler at Old Point in place of Mr. Woody. The appointment came from Washington.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

GOV. JACKSON'S FLIGHT TOWARDS ARKANSAS—GEN. LYON IN PURSUIT—HOW THE UNION FORCES ARE DISPOSED OF, ETC.

Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Friday, June 28, 1861.

I returned yesterday from Booneville, having become satisfied that even Gen. Lyon's promptness of movement is no match for the activity of Gov. Jackson and that the latter is sure to outrun any force which may follow him. It being apparent, therefore, that there is no programme on Jackson's part just now for a fight, and that Gen. Lyon's movement must assume a police character, I concluded to retrace my steps towards some field promising more active interest.

The military operations in this State now look about as follows: Gen. Lyon will pursue Jackson towards Arkansas, with nearly 2,500 of the forces at Booneville; in fact, has probably before this commenced his march. About an equal number of troops from Kansas City and vicinity are ordered to the South. Five thousand have already gone over the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad to Rolla, and will march from that point (the terminus of the road) to Springfield. There all these columns are expected to make a conjunction, less whatever number may be left as guards at places along the road. This aggregate of 10,000 men, or nearly, it is thought will be sufficient to meet any invasions from Arkansas or Tennessee.

Yesterday, Lieut.-Col. White left for Lexington, to which point he will proceed with 600 men, to hold possession of the town and destroy the foundry there, which has been making cannon and balls for the rebels—or at least to put it in shape to prevent anything more being done against the Government.

Small forces will remain stationed along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and at other points in the northern part of the State, to protect property and prevent outrages on Union men.

The bridge on the Pacific Railroad over the Gasconade is completed, and the trains run now to the Osage, two miles east of Jefferson City. During next week the Osage bridge will be completed, and I think those on the west end; so that travel and mail-carrying will soon be resumed.

The bridges on the North Missouri Railroad have all been rebuilt, and the trains again run regularly. The Superintendent informs me that he anticipated no further interruption of business on his road from this cause.

THE CONVENTION.

I have good reasons for believing that the convention will soon be called to reassemble. A majority of the Committee, to which was intrusted the power of calling a special session, are true to the Union, and they have had a meeting of consultation. *If the Convention does meet* you may rely that it will act vigorously in favor of law and order. *It will depose* Jackson, and all the traitors in the State offices, and fill their places with good and true men. Who will be appointed Governor, of course it is impossible to say, but I am thoroughly of the opinion that it lies between Sample Orr and Gen. Tom. Price, of Jefferson City. Both are thoroughly reliable, and the appointment of either would give entire satisfaction. In the meantime, Col. Bornstein continues to occupy the Capital, and afford protection to loyal men, and inspire terror in the unfaithful. His administration there has been marked by great energy, vigilance and wisdom, and has done much towards purifying the tone of sentiment in that vicinity. He, like Lieut.-Col. White, would greatly have preferred more active duties than those which have been imposed upon him; but both are good soldiers, and unhesitatingly accept the positions assigned them by their chief.

HOW THE REBELLION WILL AFFECT MISSOURI IN THE END.

The history now being made in Missouri, is destined to be a source of great eventual advantage to her interests. However severely it may press at present upon her industry, it will be the means of an increased prosperity in the future. It will redeem her State administration from the desperate tyranny of the oligarchs who have ruled her for years with a rod of iron; and a liberal State policy will succeed the despotic system which has so long prevailed. Under the new *régime* certain to result, freedom of opinion and of speech will be protected; immigration encouraged, and internal improvements prosecuted with new vigor. The magnificent resources of the State will call in settlers from the Free North, and the great mines of Southern Missouri, which lie interspersed with the finest agricultural tracts to be found in the Mississippi Valley, (all now being rendered accessible by the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad,) will open up a field for enterprise second to none on the continent. If the future of Missouri is brilliant, so far as material interests are concerned, (and all admit it to be so, I am satisfied that the events now transpiring will greatly hasten their culmination. Of course, the result will be that Slavery, left alone, will soon die out in the midst of free enterprises, and Missouri take her place amongst Northern States, as she should rightfully have done forty years ago.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

The events which have transpired in Missouri, are in no way more important than in the lesson they have taught. It is but a few weeks since secession in St. Louis essayed the same *rôle* of despotism that it played in Baltimore and still plays in Memphis. Left alone—permitted to flaunt its treason in the face of Government and bully into submission those who would not worship its idol—its tyranny would soon have reached a degree of power that would have required for its destruction, the sacrifice of hundreds perhaps thousands of lives, and left scars on the face of society which a quarter of a century would have been unable to efface. But, *fortunately*, Missouri had two advantages: she was too far from Washington to be greatly hampered by *routine*, and had within herself men who were equal to the occasion, and did not fear to assume the responsibility of action. Among these, it is a matter of only simple justice to say that Frank Blair stood preëminent. It is owing to his knowledge of human nature, as developed in Slave States—his native sagacity, which comprehended results while it created causes—his sleepless vigilance, which no hypocrisy could deceive—that the true men of St. Louis were prepared for the crisis when it came; that they fell instantly into rank, *already drilled* and ready for action; that they had in their hands the arms with which traitors had designed to subdue them; that they were prepared, under the soldierly lead of Lyon, to crush out in a day the embryo treason of St. Louis, as they have since done it in the State at large.

Frank Blair is not, in the full sense, a man of National reputation; he is known chiefly as the champion of a local contest. But the evidences of his energy, his forecast, his sagacity, which I have met at every step of my progress in Missouri, mark him incontestibly as a popular leader of the highest order; and, however rash may seem the statement to those who have not seen these evidences, I am sure that time will indorse my judgment when I say that had he, or such as he, been in a position to control the National elements, as he has those of Missouri, the same result might, ere this, have attended the efforts of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard as have already destroyed the power of Jackson and Sterling Price—Richmond would have been as Jefferson City now is, and Jeff. Davis *en route* for Mexico, as Jackson is for Arkansas. What is needed to deal with pro-Slavery treason is not diplomacy, but action; not forbearance, but retribution; not time given for organization and intrenchment, *but promptness to prevent both.* We are dealing with criminals, compared with whose stupendous acts the ordinary felonies recorded in our calendars become petty in purpose and innocent in effect. Leniency, however admirable when exercised toward the repentant, becomes itself a crime when extended to the hardened offender, because it continues his power for mischief. The men who have plotted treason for years, while living from the treasury of the nation, will laugh in derision at the forbearance which arrests the descending blow. The traitors who have grown grey in the practice of perjury are not to be won from their evil courses by a magnanimity they have taught themselves to despise. For treason like theirs there is but one remedy—to destroy it; for the traitors, but one policy compatible with prudence—punishment. S. M. W.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A new military department, entitled the Department of Illinois, has been gazetted, as was anticipated some time since. It will consist of the State of Illinois, and be commanded by Brig.-Gen. (late Capt. Pope,) of the regular Army, who, it will be remembered, was ordered for court martial by Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War. As there is no doubt of the loyalty of Illinois, the new department has been given almost exclusively to officers and regiments of that State. The War Department has forwarded "the boundaries" to Gen. Pope.

Recruiting for the army here showed a little improvement last week. The new rendezvous of the Twelfth Infantry, which is to have its head quarters at Fort Hamilton, has opened at Yorkville, and received a few men. At Cedar, Chatham and Hudson streets, about twenty-three were enlisted since Monday last, and added to the force on Governor's Island. No detachments from the offices of the Department of the West, lately united with the Eastern Department recruiting, have arrived yet.

The offices at Buffalo, Rochester, and Boston are still open. Recruiting for the navy is brisk, but not sufficiently so to supply the requirements of the service. At the Cherry street rendezvous 142 were accepted last week, which is considered a very good business. Nearly every week two or three ships are commissioned—where formerly the average used to be one a month—and as they require each from 100 to 500 men, extraordinary recruiting alone could keep up with the demand. In New-Bedford, Boston, and Philadelphia, sailors are obtained in small numbers. A new office was opened in Cincinnati a few days since to enlist crews for the newly-purchased gunboats named on Saturday. If more than enough for these offer, they will of course be accepted, and transferred to the regular receiving ships. No bounty whatever beyond the ordinary clothing allowance has been given to the thousands of seafaring men whom the Government has received lately, although it is probable that some additional inducements must be extended to supply the current wants of our navy just now. Affairs at the Navy-yard will be dull for some time. The *Roanoke*, 44; *Penguin*, 5; *Albatross*, 5; *Roman*, and *Badger* (coal ships) were sent away last week, and the vessels now in the stream need little to complete their preparations for service. Annexed are the name of the craft now at the Yard.

Receiving ship *North Carolina*, 84, unseaworthy; in *statu quo*, sailing frigate *Brandywine*, 50, at present worthless, but about to be overhauled; sailing corvette *Savannah*, 26, ready for sea, in commission, but needs some men; sailing frigate *Potomac*, 50, has just come out of cock to be rigged, painted and commissioned; steam gun-boat *Iroquois*, 6, late of the Mediterranean Squadron, in commission and manned, waiting orders.

Blockade fleet: sailing storeship *Supply*, 1, repairing and about to load for sea.

Steam tender (or gun-boat) *Harriet Lane*, 6, waiting to be docked and repaired.

Coal ship *Phelps*, undergoing repairs.

Commodore Breese, commandant, Capt. Foote commander, and Lieut. Almy, executive officer, are still the chief authorities of the Yard. There are 2 000 men employed now.

The soldiers on Governor's Island and in Fort Hamilton, are as last reported. Annexed is a correct list of the regular National forces in this neighborhood to-day:

	Men.
Governor's Island	600
Fort Hamilton	545
Marines	100
North Carolina	60
Iroquois and Savannah, about	250
Total	1,555

The suggestion of Mr. Colfax, to have the men at Fort Hamilton sent West, will probably not be complied with, as they all want their discharges, to which many of them are legally entitled.

Commodore Breese yesterday received a telegraph dispatch, stating that the remains of the late Capt. Ward would be sent on by the 6 P. M. train from Philadelphia, and arrive here at 11 o'clock last night. A guard of marines, to escort the funeral to the Navy yard, was then detailed. The usual ceremonies will take place to-day, when the corpse will be sent to Hartford. Service flags will be half-masted from 8 A. M. to sundown, and minute guns fired.

Capt. Craven, who succeeds Capt. Ward in the command of the Chesapeake flotilla, is a native of New-Hampshire, and entered the Navy on a New-York appointment, in February, 1829, as commander of the *Mohawk*. He has lately rendered valuable service to the Government, cruising off the Cuban coast, and succeeded in overhauling a few slavers. His appointment to the *Freeborn* is not yet officially confirmed.

The death of Commodore Ingraham, reported to have taken place in Charleston, is not credited in military circles. He was well at Pensacola on the 4th of June. Commodore Ingraham was our late Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, is a native of South Carolina, and entered the Navy as a midshipman during the War of 1812.

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.

The attack on Great Bethel, it appears, was planned by the late Major Winthrop. The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Fortress Monroe:

"This literal copy of a private memorandum made by Theodore Winthrop early on the day preceding the fight, and from which, with very trifling alteration of form, the official plan was (as I am informed) drawn up, is a sufficient answer to the whole. I violate no confidence in sending you these

NOTES OF THE PLAN OF ATTACK,

By two detachments, upon Little Bethel and Big Bethel.

A regiment or a battalion to march from Newport's News, and a regiment or a battalion to march from Camp Hamilton, Duryea's. Each regiment to be supported by sufficient reserves, under arms, in camp, and with advanced guards out on the road of march.

Duryea to push out two pickets at 10 P. M., one two and a half miles beyond Hampton, on the county road, but not so far as to alarm the enemy. This is important. Second picket half as far as the first. Both pickets to keep as much out of sight as possible. No one whatever to be allowed to pass out through their lines. Persons to be allowed to pass inward toward Hampton, unless it appear that they intend to go round about and dodge through to the front.

At 12 midnight, Col Duryea will march his regiment with fifteen rounds cartridges, on the county road toward Little Bethel. Scows will be provided to ferry them across Hampton Creek. March will be rapid, *but not hurried.*

A howitzer with canister and shrapnel to go.

A wagon with planks and materials to repair the New Market bridge.

Duryea to have the 200 rifles (Sharpe's rifles purchased the day previous are alluded to.) He will pick the men to whom to intrust them.

Rocket to be thrown up from Newport's News.

Notify Commodore Pendergast (flag officer) of this to prevent general alarm.

Newport's News movement to be made somewhat later than this, as the distance is less. If we find and surprise them we will fire one volley, if desirable—*not reload*, and go ahead with the bayonet.

As the attack is to be by night, or dusk of morning and in detachments, our people should have some token, say a white rag on the left arm.

Perhaps the detachments which are to do the job should be smaller than a regiment; 300 or 500 on the right and left of the attack would be more easily handled.

If we bag the Little Bethel men, push on to Big Bethel and similarly bag them. Burn both the Bethels, or blow up if brick.

To protect our rear, in case we take the field pieces and the enemy should march his main body (if he has any) to recover them, it would be well to have a squad of competent artillerists, regular or other, to handle the captured guns on the retirement of our main body.

Also, to spike them if retaken.

Geo. Scott (colored guide) to have a shooting-iron.

Perhaps Duryea's men would be awkward with a new arm in a night or early dawn attack, where there will be little marksman duty to perform. Most of the work will be done with the bayonet, and they are already handy with the old ones.

This private memorandum formed the basis of the official plan. To the white badge was added the watchword "Boston." The two field pieces about it was hoped would be captured, are the same which you will find reported in a letter written the day before the battle, as being stationed at Little Bethel. The purpose of the expedition was to caution the rebels to cease their predatory attacks upon our pickets. To accomplish this object it was proposed to surprise, and if possible to capture the small force at Little Bethel. If that should be successfully accomplished, the battery at Big Bethel was to be reconnoitered, and if desirable it was to be attacked—but it was not to be attacked unless success was positively assured. This was the last instruction, as I happen to know, having been present at the time, given by Gen. Butler to Mr. Winthrop. 'Be brave as you please,' said the General, 'but run no risk.'

'Be bold! Be bold! But be not too bold!' shall be our motto,' responded Winthrop. And upon instructions, of which these are the substance, the two expeditions started; the object of a surprise was totally defeated by Col. Bendix's blunder; yet in defiance of all the rules of war of which I have ever heard, they kept on: they destroyed the Little Bethel, and then, as it seems to me, somebody, entirely upon his own responsibility, decided to proceed to attack Big Bethel. But even this would seem to be scarcely improper. After reading the criticisms of various partisan newspapers, after hearing the stories of many persons who were engaged in the affair in one capacity and another, after hearing a detailed statement, reported by reliable authority of a conversation with Col. Bankhead Magruder, the commandant of the rebel forces, and after having had a personal interview with Capt. Levy, of Louisiana,—whose appearance had, without previous acquaintance, sufficiently assured me that he is a truth-telling gentleman, and who had excellent opportunities for understanding the whole affair, since he was present in the rebel battery during the entire skirmish, and his company was at Yorktown, and as he is moreover a competent judge, having seen much service, I am able to say that I have yet to meet an intelligent and competent officer, present at the skirmish, and engaged upon either side, who does not believe that the place might easily have been taken. This might have been accomplished, 1st, by turning it upon our right, as Mr. Winthrop was attempting to do when he fell. That attempt might have succeeded; to use the language of Capt. Levy, as nearly as I remember it, 'Had you had a hundred men as brave as Winthrop, and one to lead them when he fell, I would be in Fortress Monroe a prisoner of war to-night.' It might have been accomplished, second, with much less difficulty upon the left; Capt Haggerty had discovered this, had suggested it to Gen. Pierce had after some difficulty secured Col Townsend's coöperation, when this plan was defeated the gross blunder of whoever was in command of by Townsend's left—a Captain, I believe—in allowing three companies to become detached from the main body, by a thicket. From this circumstance Townsend, as he was proceeding to the attack, was led to believe, as he saw the bayonets of his own men glistening through the foliage, that he was outflanked. He retreated, and that was the end of the battle."

The Richmond correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writes under date of June 13:

The peninsula of Yorktown, on which the late engagement took place, is about twenty miles long. It is traversed the whole length by a highway which conducts directly from Yorktown to Hampton. About half way down, this road crosses a creek which is known on the sea coast as "Back River." It was in front of the bridge over this creek that our principal batteries were located, one on one side of the road, the other on the other. The passage up by the great highway from Hampton, was, therefore, completely commanded by our batteries. The batteries themselves were supported by North Carolina and Virginia infantry.

On the opposite side of the creek, and right hand of the road, in the direction of Hampton, was still another battery supported by infantry. Of the four corners, therefore, or commanding points, formed by the interstices of the highway and creek, three were, from the beginning, in our possession. The fourth consisted principally of a wooded country. The passage of the bridge, therefore, in a direct line by the great highway, was clearly impossible; and the attempt to do so at first showed very bad generalship on the part of the enemy. From the plans and sketches of the field before me it would seem that they must have been completely beside themselves, or they must have trusted alone to their superior numbers.

And the second movement of the enemy, made after the first repulse, was but little less absurd. Leaving the main road, they turned up a by-way which turned our flank and led to our rear. It is true; but in turning our flank they exposed themselves to a cross-fire, and if they had succeeded in passing beyond us, it would have only been to be entrapped in a morass. There was not a single movement of the enemy, therefore, that exhibited any generalship whatever, and I am not surprised to learn that the prisoners complain bitterly of the incompetence of their officers. It is openly charged, indeed, that many of them, including the renowned Major Gen. Butler, were intoxicated.

The only opportunity for an advantage to the enemy, indeed, throughout the whole engagement of four hours, was furnished by an accident—the breaking of a primer—by which one of our guns on the Hampton side became spiked. In consequence of this the gun was rolled off to the neighboring wood and would have been taken, had not the North Carolinians, who defended that battery, come to its rescue.

This bold and successful charge of the Old North State infantry is beyond all praise. It was directly in face of an enemy three or four times their number, who were confidently advancing without opposition by the byway leading to our rear. The battery which had from the first played over an open field effectively upon their advancing column, had ceased to effect them and their road now appeared open and clear. The disabling of the battery was probably known to them, and this was the cause of their confident advance directly in front of it. And it was this very moment of confidence that the North Carolinians charged upon them. Had they manfully stood their ground, our loss must inevitably have been severe. But so bold, so fierce, and so impetuous was the charge upon them that they seemed hardly to wait to see who it was that charged. Breaking ranks and scattering in all directions not a man of them is said to have attempted to offer any resistance. Hitherto they had preserved order, and stood their ill-chosen ground as well as could have been expected, but they clearly did not relish close contact with cold steel. They turned and fled in all directions, some back whence they came, some forward into the morass, some into the neighboring woods, and some over an open cornfield or up the highway, throwing away their haversacks, canteens, coats, and whatever impeded their progress in their flight. It was every man for himself—a perfect *sauve qui peut.*

NOT INCLINED TO SUBMIT.

The subjoined address to the people of Maryland is from the "military authorities" of Middletown, a quiet village in the Catoctin Valley, in the western part of Frederick County, one of the most peaceful rural districts to be found in the country.

The Home Guards of Frederick City have made a similar declaration, which we find in the *Examiner* (a strong Union paper) of June 26:

To the People of Maryland:

Whereas, the secession majority of the Maryland Legislature, in their attempts to usurp the military power of the State and divest the Governor of his constitutional authority, have passed an act to disarm the Home Guards, organized and enrolled under the Militia laws of the State,

Therefore, the undersigned, Captains of the Middletown Home Guards, in the name and on behalf of the companies under their respective commands, solemnly protest against this legislative usurpation, and invasion of their rights as citizens, and pledge themselves, by all that freemen hold dear, to oppose to the death any and every attempt to take away their arms, under the pretended authority of the act referred to.

And if any person or persons, under the pretended authority of the legislative usurpers, feel disposed to carry their illegal act into effect, we invite them to commence operations on the Middletown Home Guards.

JACOB RUDY, Captain of Co. A.
STEPHEN R. BOWLUS, Captain of Co. B.
HORATIO ZITTLE, Captain of Co. C.
HANSON T. RUDY, Captain of Co. D.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CUMBERLAND.

From the Cumberland Civilian and Telegraph.

For several days previous to the 19th inst., the people of Cumberland had been quite feverish in consequence of repeated rumors that a force of from three thousand to five thousand Southern troops were in Romney, and intended to burn the bridges at New Creek, and then march upon Cumberland to attack it. On the previous evening, special messengers arrived in the train confirming the worst reports, reporting that heavy forces were then on their march for the bridge, and would arrive some time in the night. The excitement was immediately on the increase, and the night wore away anxiously and fearfully with many. At between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, a train arrived from the bridge, reporting all safe, and no enemy heard of.

The excitement began to subside. The regular train for Wheeling left on time, 6 o'clock A. M., but in the course of two hours it returned with the dreadful news that the bridge was burnt and that its guard were all killed or taken prisoners, and that the enemy was marching upon our city. The news spread like wildfire, and in a few moments the excitement and consternation were almost without limit, the bells were ringing all over town, and the people rushing into the streets. This terrible feeling was constantly ministered to by the arrival of one message after another in rapid succession, saying the enemy was nearer and nearer. Soon martial music was heard on Baltimore street. Defence was the word. The Continental and Union Home Guards were promptly under arms, and in less than one hour every vacant gun was in the hand of some one to use it in the defence of the city.

Col. Wallace promptly packed up his baggage and sent it to a place of safety; and in the afternoon the serried ranks and the terrible bayonets of the brave Zouaves appeared in the streets. They marched just beyond the city limits, on the Bedford road, where they took up their position to receive the expected enemy. The slopes on either side of the road were lined with the Zouaves, and there they remained for hours waiting for an opportunity to test the utility of their favorite mode of fighting.

Messengers were sent in all directions to alarm the people and ask for aid. The response was glorious and patriotic, but to the true men of Frostburgh is due the palm of honor and our mite of gratitude. They had been telegraphed that the enemy was upon us, and in twenty minutes over one hundred brave spirits were under arms, and at noon the notes of their brass band told us they were with us. They promptly took the post of danger and we had occasion to see and look them in the face when the enemy was said to be on this side of Cresaptown, and a cooler and more determined set of men could not be found among veteran soldiers. They were ready to fight and came for that purpose as fast as steam could hurry them to the place where they supposed the fight was going on; they were under the lead of Maj. F. A. Mason, who for coolness and courage has no superior. Next, and in due time, came Col. Peters with a company of hardy mountaineers from Wellersburgh, Pa., with their rifles ready to take their part in the conflict. By morning, other companies had arrived from Grantsville, Centreville, and Romford, armed men, singly and in squads poured incessantly from all directions, and continued to pour in until it was known positively that the danger was over.

THE MASSACHUSETTS "GLORIOUS ELEVENTH"

ARRIVAL OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS—RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS IN NEW-YORK—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

The Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts, known better throughout the Old Bay State as the "Glorious Eleventh," arrived in this City yesterday morning *en route* for Washington, and, after a brilliant reception and dinner, went on their martial journey. The regiment commenced recruiting in April last, was mustered into the State service May 7, and into the United States service for the war on the 23d inst. They have been for the last two weeks encamped at Camp Cameron, and are excellently drilled. They have 950 men uniformed in gray trimmed with red, and armed with the smooth bore new pattern Springfield musket. They have 25 ambulance and company wagons, eighty horses, sixty French tents, forty wall tents, and full camp equipage. On their departure from Boston, they were presented with an elegant flag by Mrs. Capt. C. H. Sandford, and other friends of the regiment presented $5,000 and a set of regimental colors. Lieut.-Col. Blaisdell was presented with a revolver, as was also Major Geo F. Tileston, who was formerly of the reportorial staff of the Boston *Herald*, and received his six shooter as a testimonial of the good-will of his brother knights of the quill. The following is a full list of officers: Colonel, George Clark, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. Blaisdell; Major, Geo. F. Tileston; Adjutant, Brownell Granger; Quartermaster, J. F. Lakin; Surgeon, Luther E. Bell; Surgeon's Mate, John W. Foo; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Henry Page; Sergeant Major, Wm. B. Mitchell.

Captains.—Co. A, McLellan Moore; Co. B, J. Henry Davis; Co. C, P. B. Tripp; Co. D, John W. Butters; Co. E, J. K. Bigelow; Co. F, Leonard Gordon; Co. G, Wm. C. Allen; Co. H, Selden Page; Co. I, Benj. F. Wright; Co. K, Benj. Stone, Jr.

They are accompanied by Gilmore's full Band, and have rations sufficient to guard against the pangs of hunger until they are permanently encamped at the seat of war.

The *State of Maine*, on which the regiment arrived, reached her pier about 11 o'clock, and in an incredibly short space of time—comprising only a few minutes in doing what occupied other regiments half an hour—the column was formed, and a forest of bayonets bristled on the pier. The Sons of Massachusetts in New-York, headed by Richard Warren and Frank E. Howe, and guided by the venerable gentleman who always carries the flag on such occasions, were on hand to receive them. The line of march was taken up Broadway to the Park, where regimental line was formed and the escort took up their positions in front of the City Hall, and the officers were ordered "to the front and centre."

Mr Howe then addressing them said: "Col. Clark, and Officers of the Regiment, I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Chairman of the Committee of the Sons of Massachusetts, Mr. Richard Warren."

WELCOMING SPEECH OF MR. WARREN.

Mr. Warren said:

Col. Clark and Officers and Soldiers of the Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts: A portion of the sons of Massachusetts, living in this great City of New-York have left their avocations on this day to greet you this morning, as you march to battle for your country, and the liberties of the people. I congratulate you, Sir, and your men, that you are engaged in so noble a cause. You will live in all history hereafter as having fought one of the greatest battles for the human race which the annals of the world record. Massachusetts—that glorious old Bay State—is never backward when she is called to perform her duty. It was my pleasure, sir, to see the first regiment that came here from Massachusetts, and as I took the hands of some of those men, they said, "we are from Lexington." Sir, I feel from the blood that has flowed through my veins ever since, that I shook hands with those noble martyrs of liberty who were slain in the streets of Baltimore. [Applause.] Sir, I saw the next regiment as they passed through at dead of night. Never, never, has such a sight been witnessed in New-York, since the British evacuated this City. That regiment went through our streets with a solid, tough step tramp, and their step told that they were freemen—freemen whose call to duty is the voice of their country and their God; and as they went through this mighty City they were greeted with such cheers as never even the hosts of heaven heard. [Applause.] You are on your march to the battle field; you have come from the place where Washington first reared the standard of the Union. You are in the great City of New-York, where he was inaugurated as President, and you will, ere long, be in the City of Philadelphia where he resigned his office; and, Sir, then you will be in Baltimore. Two regiments of Massachusetts men have gone through Baltimore—'They could not go over it or under it, or around it, so they have gone through it"—[Applause]—and you will also go through it. [Applause.] One went on the 19th of April and one on the 17th of June. Think of those dates, Sir! think of those dates men! and let them nerve you, if you need nerving to the battle before you; and, as you go through Baltimore, stop for one moment to think of Needham and Ludlow! It is manly to weep where brave men have fallen, and, as you remember by whom they were slaughtered let that also serve you to have justice done for their memories. [Applause.] Miserable Baltimore! known as the Monumental City her most lasting monument is the disgrace which she has brought upon herself by her assault upon the troops called to defend the Capital. But now we see her humbled, and that, too, at the feet of a Massachusetts Governor [Applause, and cries of "Good," "Good."] And so it shall be with all rebellion while Massachusetts' sons defend the country, while one rebel shall remain alive. Compromise is spoken of. Is there a man in this regiment who would compromise this thing now? [Cries of "No," "No."] My motto is "No compromise." I never utter the word compromise without those two little letters—no,—before it.

[Nick Pike—Compromise at the cannon's mouth.]

But, gentlemen, I will not detain you any further. We know you do not want speeches. If we had been apprised of your coming we should have been better prepared, but we did not know until one o'clock yesterday that the regiment was to be here this morning. We will lead you into these barracks and give you something to eat. You will be in Washington on the glorious Fourth of July, and would to God that all the regiments of this country could be assembled on that day and hear read that glorious Declaration of Independence, that they might see anew what our fathers dared and did to put down the foe that was against them. May you—aye I know you will—do your duty. May God go with you and may you return once more to the old Bay State, victorious. In exalting Massachusetts I have no intention of saying anything against New-York or other cities. New-York has done nobly. This City has sent sixteen regiments to the war. ["Bravo."] New-York and Massachusetts are united in this work and as long as the Union lasts, and that shall be forever. ["Bravo," and applause.]

Col. Clark said he felt unable to respond, but would delegate that duty to Surgeon Bell.

RESPONSE OF DR BELL.

Sons of Massachusetts: Citizens of this great City—a City in which you may well feel proud to be adopted—we offer you our sincere thanks for the earnest and cheering reception and inspiring words with which your President has greeted us, though indeed no greeting of language was necessary after we had viewed the countenances of all whose eyes we have met since we arrived in your noble river. We are assured that we have your confidence, while you honor us at least for the cause in which we are engaged. I doubt if there is a man in this vast multitude who does not realize that we come from a noble State. You see us here from around the foot of Bunker Hill. We come to you from Lexington and Concord—from every part of the soil of Massachusetts, stained with the first blood of the Revolution. We are not unconscious that we carry with us a remembrance of the historic associations of that great State. I know well that the vast population of New-England has contributed to the wealth and the enterprise of this great City. Let me assure you, sir, that we feel that honor, and that those associations shall never be disgraced by this Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts. ["Bravo."] As sons of Massachusetts, "we will return with our shields or on them." ["Bravo," and cheers.] Let me assure you, again, sir, of our appreciation of your welcome. We shall never forget your kindness and courtesy. [Applause.]

After a few exercises in the manual, in which the regiment commanded the applause of the best judges of military efficiency, the men were marched into the Park Barracks, where they took their rations. The officers dined at the Astor, with the Committee. The regiment left for Washington *via* the New-Jersey Central Railroad, in the afternoon train. It is rumored that the reason they were sent by this roundabout way, was because a member of the Cabinet has stock in the railroad.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PARK BARRACKS BAR ROOM.

Much dissatisfaction prevails amongst military men at the open manner in which the troops, who happen to be quartered at the Park Barracks, are supplied with alcoholic drinks, and the question arises who is responsible for this traffic? We are informed that the contractors, Messrs. Wright, Norris and Baker have nothing to do with it, and witness with regret the scenes of intoxication which are now of daily occurrence. The various regiments which are constantly passing through our City, generally take some kind of refreshment at the Park Barracks, and are allowed to rest there for two or three hours before proceeding on their route. Since the bar-room was established, this necessary respite has been turned into a perfect orgy. The men, who almost always have some loose change in their pockets, and are not at all unwilling to have a little spree in the Metropolis before leaving for a night's dusty travel crowd the nasty shanty where the rum and lager beer is kept, and quickly dispose of their loose change in exchange for a fevered brain and unrest. Yesterday the bar was in full operation—notwithstanding the Sunday laws. The object of a Barrack is to supply the men with all they need, and to protect them especially from the temptation of drinking shops. We trust that Gen. Arthur will see to this matter. It is becoming too great a scandal to be longer tolerated.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Eight companies belonging to this regiment have been mustered into the United States service; the other two will be mustered in to-day. The whole of the regiment will be thoroughly armed and equipped by Wednesday. The men are all quartered at Salterville, N. J., and are rapidly becoming proficient in drill and soldierly bearing; They will start for the wars some time during the next ten days. Col. J. Lafayette Riker has been presented with a valuable and handsome horse.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

The men of this regiment are sadly in want of Havelocks, under-clothing, &c. Mr. John A. Duff, a gentleman well known for his patriotism, has furnished a number of the men with necessary articles of clothing; but even the most plethoric purse has a bottom, and it now falls upon our citizens to assist this fine body of men.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

A squad of 150 men, under command of Capt. J. Kennedy, will leave the Armory, corner Seventh-street and Hall-place this afternoon, to join the regiment now in Virginia under command of Col. Tompkins. Recruits wishing to join can do so by applying at the Armory before 2 o'clock P. M.

THE FUNERAL OF CAPT WARD.

The body of Capt Ward who was killed on board the *Freeborn* at Mathias Point arrived in this City Saturday evening, accompanied by an escort of marines, and was conveyed to the Navy-yard, where it remained during yesterday. The funeral will take place from the Navy yard to-day, as will be seen by the following:

Navy-yard, Monday, July 1.

The officers of the Navy on this station will be pleased to attend the funeral of the late Commander Jas. Ward from the Navy-yard, at 2 P. M., to day, undress uniform and regulation caps.

SAM'L D BREESE, Commandant.

The remains will be conveyed to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

A deputation of the Young Men's Christian Association, consisting of Messrs. Vernon, Colyer, and the Chaplain, visited the Mozart Regiment, Camp Wood, near Yonkers, Saturday evening, and presented 500 Soldiers' Hymn books. Mr. Lispenard Stewart and Rev. Mr. Brewer, also presented, as a donation of Mrs. Stewart, 50 Hymn books and 500 testaments. The officers politely marshaled the regiment, and the utmost order was observed, and the most marked attention paid to the remarks made by the visitors. The brief services were concluded with a benediction.

CAMP SCOTT.

A deputation of the Young Men's Christian Association, consisting of Messrs. Vernon, Nash, Colyer, Pastorius and Peckham, with the chaplain, visited Camp Scott yesterday and took part in the very interesting services at the dedication of the Chapel Tent. One thousand Soldiers' Hymn books were presented and gratefully received. It is expected that services will be held frequently during the week, as well as on the Sabbath. In the morning, Chaplain Buckley preached an excellent sermon to a numerous and attentive audience, and in the afternoon Chaplain Twichell made a brief and pertinent address to the entire brigade.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Opening of Messrs. Fredericks' New Photographic Gallery.—Messrs. Chas D. Fredericks & Co., who rank high among the fine photographic operators of our City, have found it necessary to remove their premises to No. 587 Broadway, where, on Saturday evening, they threw open a suite of handsome rooms peculiarly fitted for their business. The ground floor presents a fine arch to the street, 28 feet in height, and thence sweeps back 100 feet, forming a good gallery for the exhibition of photographic handiwork. The building consists of five stories, and is entirely occupied by Messrs. Fredericks, who give employment to thirty three operative artists, salesmen, &c. Being the newest gallery of the kind, it is probably the most convenient for the uses to which it is consecrated. There was a great crowd of invited guests, who expressed themselves delighted with what they saw.

A Man Drowned in Central Park.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the Central Park pond. The deceased was about thirty-five years old, five feet six inches in height with brown, curly hair and whiskers. When found, it was dressed in brown linen coat, blue overalls, white vest, muslin shirt with linen bosom, an old-fashioned stock on the neck, and old boots. In the pocket was a wallet containing a $5 bill on the Bank of Milledgeville, Ga., a good $1 bill and 14 cents in change. The body had been in the water, apparently, two or three days.

Another Body Found in the Water.—An unknown man, about 40 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, was found on Saturday evening floating in the dock at the foot of Warren-street, North River. Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of supposed drowning was rendered. The body had doubtless been in the water some weeks, as decomposition had taken place to considerable extent. The remains of both the above were taken to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

Drowned while Bathing.—Wm. M. Sack, a German, 53 years of age, residing in Fifty-fourth-street, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, while bathing in the dock at the foot of Fifty-fifth street, North River. His body was recovered about two hours afterwards and taken to his son's residence, No. 244 West Forty-ninth-street. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning, found floating in the dock foot of Warren-street. The Coroner was notified.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

On Saturday evening, information was received at Police Head-quarters that a gang of counterfeiters were engaged in flooding the City with bogus $3 bills on the Hampden Bank, at Newcastle, in this State. The Captains of the several Precincts were immediately informed by telegraph, and fortunately the retail merchants and shopkeepers were made acquainted with the attempt to defraud them before the rogues had fairly commenced their business. A few of the spurious bills were passed off late at night, however, and the Police made some arrests of parties who were attempting it. James Ragan and Charles Hogan, both young men, offered one of them to Casper Schneider, of No. 189 Bowery. Mr. Schneider had been previously notified by the Police, and of course refused the bill, but engaged their attention until an officer came and took them into custody. When the officer made his appearance, they attempted to destroy the bill, which Mr. S. had previously returned to them, but were prevented. Justice Osborne committed them for examination. The Police of the Fourth Precinct also made an arrest of three men, named Henry Hunter, Wm. Crosby and Francis Murrill, charged with passing one of the bills in question. They were locked up for a hearing. The paper on which the bills are printed is coarse, and the engraving poorly executed.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Officer Campbell, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested, yesterday morning, a girl named Ellen Doyle, charged with stealing a large quantity of ladies' dresses, shawls, &c., valued at $75, from a citizen of Brooklyn. The accused plead guilty, but urged as an excuse that she was intoxicated at the time. Justice Brennan committed her, in default of $500 bail.

ARREST FOR ARSON.

Mr. Samuel McMee, of No. 166 West Twenty-ninth-street, entered a complaint against Henrietta Churchill, whom he charges with setting fire to some clothes in one of the closets of his house, with intent to burn up the premises. The accused was arrested and taken before Justice Quackenbush, who held her for examination. The Fire Marshal will investigate the matter.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov Yates, M. Butler, J. May and T. Condell, of Illinois; Major Rolland and Lady Keinweth, of England; Major Kendrick, of West Point; John Bawld, of London; F. A. Chase, of New-Hampshire; Chas. Tirado, of Cuba; Henry Lagenby, of New-Orleans; J. K DuBoise of Springfield, and Isaac W. Arnold, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. A. B Olin, of Troy, and C. W. Walton, of Maine; Col. B. G. Allen, of the U. S. Army; J. E. Miller and C. Fisher, of the U. S. Navy; Asher Tyler, of Elmira; Lieut. J. W. Jones, of the U. S. A., and Z. H. Benton, of Jefferson Co., are at the Astor House.

Judge Amasa G. Parker, Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford; Lieut. B. Hutchins, U. S. A., and P. M. Dox, of Huntsville, Ala., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Prince, of Northampton; F. Barton, of Philadelphia; M. Chavin, of Havana; J. W. Hicok, of Vermont, and B. L. Schlessinger, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Manuel Garcia and family, of Havana; Alexander Morrison, of Albany, and G. J. Abbott, of Washington, are at the Everett House.

Marshall Woods, of Providence, Samuel Maxey, of Maryland, and E. W. Hoskins, of Little Falls, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

W. W. Dunlap, of West Point; A. Hunter, of Louisville; J. A. Long and J G Ostrander of St Louis; D. Rogers, of California; N. Ferris of Philadelphia, and J H. Holmes, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. W. Wright Hawkes, of Hartford, and R. R. Lear, of New York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ricard de Canero, of Trinidad, Cuba; Antonio Guerra, of Porto Principe and S. Sprague and servant, of Gibraltar, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Coney Island Railroad.—The first rails for the Coney Island Railroad, were laid on Water-street between Fulton and Main streets, last week, and it is expected that cars will be running over the entire route, within sixty days. This route is ten miles and one-fourth in length. It commences at Fulton Ferry, passing through Water, Main, York, Prospect, Jay, South, Ninth streets, Tenth avenue to Fifteenth-street, and thence to Coney Island by the way of the Plank Road. A double-track will be laid to the city limits, on Fifteenth street, and beyond that point, a single track with turn outs. T. B. Watson & Co., of Springfield, are now manufacturing the cars for this road. They will be finished in the best style, and replete with every convenience. When the road is in operation, a car will leave Fulton Ferry every seven minutes. The fare to the city line will be five cents, and to Coney Island, twenty cents. The President of this company, is D. M. Talmage, and Secretary, G. P. Besson; the latter is well known by his long connection with the Long Island and Central Railroad Companies.

Accidents.—Michael Weaver, of Philadelphia, fell from the third-story window of the residence of Ex Mayor Wall, No. 39 South Ninth-street, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and sustained serious, if not fatal, injuries.... An elderly woman, named Mary Creighton, was run over on Fulton-avenue Saturday, and seriously injured. The driver of the team which run on her was arrested by the Police.... Mrs. Stubbs, residing in Hoyt, near Douglass street, while intoxicated, on Saturday, fell upon a hot stove, and was so badly burned that she cannot recover.... James Brady, of No 561 Columbia street, fell from a window in the fourth story of his residence to the sidewalk yesterday morning, and received fatal injuries. He was intoxicated at the time.

Arrest of a Highwayman.—Detective Frost a few days ago arrested George Wright, plasterer, residing on Myrtle-avenue, on a charge of robbing, in the month of March last, Messrs. Farnam & Tuttle, of this city, on the Jamaica Plank road. A watch valued at $130, taken from Mr. Tuttle, was found in possession of the accused, and on Saturday the authorities of Queens County committed him in full to answer.

Flag Raising.—A beautiful flag was raised on the State-street Congregational Church, Saturday afternoon, when speeches were made by Hon. Hiram Ketchum, Rev. R. W. Clark, and others.

Mortality.—There were only 77 deaths in this city last week, of which number 42 were children.

New-Jersey.

Larceny.—On Saturday night officer Carroll arrested John Follen and Edward McBride, a couple of well-known thieves, on suspicion of stealing a gold watch and a sum of money from a passenger on board one of the Jersey City ferry boats. The property was found in the possession of Follen together with some other articles supposed to have been stolen from some soldiers encamped near Jersey City. Yesterday McBride confessed his complicity in the robbery, and implicated his confederate.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Saturday, June 29.

Flour—The receipts are in excess of the demand, and the stock is accumulating. Wheat—No sales. Oats—Sales 13,000 bushels Western at 28c. Corn less active; sales in small parcels, Western Mixed, 45c., at East Albany. Whisky—Sales 50 bbls. at 15½c. Received by Central Railroad, for New York, 6,452 bbls. Flour, 285 bbls. Meal, 850 bags Wheat, 80 bbls. Wheat, 186 hhds Tobacco, 240 cases Tobacco, 325 bbls. Highwines, 149 bales Wool; for Boston and the East 1,473 bbls. Flour, 512 sacks Corn, 52 sacks Wool, 50 cases Tobacco. Shipped by tows to New-York, June 28 21 00 bushels Corn, 7 510 bushels Rye, 245 000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Oats, 11,800 bushels Feed, 1,000 bushels Barley.

Chicago, Saturday, June 29.

Flour, 5c. lower. Wheat, declined 1c.; sales 81c. for No 1; 56c. for No. 2, in store. Corn, closed heavy, at 23c. for Mixed, in store. Oats, firm. *Receipts*—3 000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bush. Wheat, 56,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—95,000 bush. Wheat. Freights, steady, at 7½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York, unchanged.

Oswego, Saturday, June 29.

Flour steady, but market dull; sales 500 bbls. Fancy, at $4 75. Wheat in limited demand; sales 2 000 bush. Winter Red Western, at $1 03, and 6,400 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 84c. Corn easier and quiet; sales 7,000 bushels Western Yellow, at 35c. Barley and Rye nominal. Canal Freights steady—Flour, 27c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,949 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 47,400 bushels Corn, 5,600 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—4,414 bbls. Flour, 55,700 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Daretta, from Bremen—F. Earmann and lady, F. Fubel, F. Hafer, Miss P. Prousing.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises 11 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 05 | Gov. Island.. 2 54 | Hell Gate.. 4 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 30.

Arrived.

Steamer Ironsides, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Jane Anason, (Br., of Arbroath,) White, Newcastle 56 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor & Co. Experienced heavy westerly weather during the passage stove bulwarks, boats split sails, &c; saw a large number of icebergs on the Banks. June 7, lat. 42 4., lon. 50 54, boarded fishing schr Benj Franklin, of Marblehead, who kindly supplied us with a cask of water.

Bark Magnolia, Starkey, Guayamas, W. I. A., Feb. 20, via Cape Henry 4 ds., with guano to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. May 17 lat. 30 05 S., lon. 27 45 W., saw ship Alice Counce, bound N. May 22, lat. 22 50 S., lon. 79 50 W., saw a Hamburg bark, bound S. The M. received her orders to proceed to this port from the steam gunboat Quaker City, off Cape Henry.

Bark Darette, (Brem.) Gurtavus, Bremen May 20, with mdse, and 201 passengers to Knauth Nachod & Kuhne. In lat. 45, lon. 52, saw several icebergs.

Bark Ahti, (Russ.) Winstin, Liverpool 49 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. In lat. 46, lon. 52, saw several icebergs.

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, Newark, in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mary Jane Murphy, St. George, Me., via New-London 3 ds. in ballast to master.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Howard, Clark, Port Ewen, with coal for Augusta, Me.

Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Elizabethport, with coal for Holliwell Me.

Schr. Elm City, Martin, Newburgh, with lumber for Norwich.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Thrasher, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rebecca, Crowell, Little Egg Harbor 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Protection, Cole, Machias 7 ds., with spars.

Schr. Belle Creole, Bragg, Salem 3 ds.

WIND—During the day, S.

Sailed.

June 29—Steamship Paquete de Maule, for Valparaiso. Ships Statesman, for Bristol; Sportsman, for Buenos Ayres; Golden Fleece, and War Hawk, for San Francisco; Liverpool, for London. Barks Ukko, (Russ.) for Liverpool; Simon, (Pruss.) for London; Camsanero, and Zingarella, for Rio Janeiro; Genessee, for Havre; J. C. Brune, for Baltimore; Kanawha, for Turks Island. Brigs S. M. Johnston, (Br.) for Cork; Penguin, (Br.) for Bermuda.

June 30—Steamship City of New York, for Fort Pickens. Ships W. S. Lindsay, for Havre; John Bright, for Liverpool; Civilian, (Aus.) for Queenstown; St. Cloud, (Ital.) for London. Bark Lofner, (Swed.) for Dublin.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOURTH OF JULY. EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY. FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE AND RETURN.

No loss of time to business men.

FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

The swift and splendid side wheel ocean steamship PEERLESS.

1,250 tons, J. W. Wright, Commander will make an Excursion Trip to Newport and Providence and return, leaving Pier No. 39, North River, (near Canal-st.) on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 4½ o'clock, arriving at Newport by daylight and Providence at 8 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth.

Returning—Leave Providence at 6 o'clock P. M., and Newport at 7:30 P. M., arriving in New-York Friday, at 7 A. M.

The public are invited to call and examine this splendid ocean steamer, as she lies at the foot of Vestry-st., North River.

A limited number of passengers only will be taken.

Tickets for the round trip from New York to Newport or Providence and return only $3, can be had at the office on board of the steamer, Pier No 39 North River, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the office 173 Broadway.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF WARREN Lodge No. 31, of F. A. M., are requested to meet at their lodge room, at the corner of Broome and Crosby sts., at 1 o'clock, on MONDAY, July 1, to attend the funeral of brother Axel Ostrom and also the members of other Lodges are respectfully invited. By order of James Fish, Sec. E. W. DUDLEY, W. M.